The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

Illustrations of Greeleyism in the West and South.

The Stars and Stripes Hauled Down in Missouri.

The Rebel Flag Displayed in Their Stead.

A Republican Newspaper Office Destroyed in Louisiana.

Democratic Journals Repudiating the Coalition Candidate.

Greeleyism Illustrated in Missouri—The Rebel Flag Displayed, and the Stars and Stripes Hauled Down.

A telegram to the St. Louis *Globe* gives the following account of a disgraceful affair at Palmyra, Mo., on Thursday last: "A Greeleyite meeting had been advertised to come off, and in order to create the necessary enthusiasm a rebel flag was hung out from the 'Liberal' head-quarters. This naturally raised indignation among the loyal citizens, who forced it to be taken down, when afterward the American flag was thrown to the breeze from Republican head-quarters, with the names of Grant and Wilson attached, a red flag suspended, and demanded the hauling of it down. The Republicans refused, and proposed to stand by the flag. The City Council was called together and decided that it be taken down. Some timid citizens joined with them, as they said, to prevent a riot. The consequence was our great national colors were hauled down in obedience to the demands of the rebel supporters of Horace Greeley."

Greeleyism Illustrated in Louisiana—A Republican Newspaper Office Destroyed.

A cowardly and disgraceful act was committed by the Greeleyites in Carroll, La., on the night of Oct. 6, when the press of the *Lake Providence Straight-out Republican* was destroyed and its type scattered through the street. In an extra issued on the 11th, Mr. W. M. Abbott, its editor, says: "We know not the individuals who did this, nor do we care to know them, except so far as it is our duty as a good citizen to place them in the hands of justice. Sufficient for our purpose is to know the party who inspired the deed of violence. That party we do know. That party is the one opposed to the Republican Party. The party opposed to the Republican Party of Carroll, is that known as the Gla-Lanier and Yorke Democracy. In the nation it is known as the Greeley Democracy. It was the Gla-Lanier and Yorke Democracy, then, that inspired the move that resulted in destroying our press and scattering our type. How desperate the situation of this party when driven to the wall by the truthful statements which our paper made as to the attempt to sell out the Republicans of Carroll to the Democracy, as to the bolder conspicuous of some of the leaders of this move, and as to the rottenness of character of others—how desperate was the situation when the destruction of our press was their only remedy! But in attempting to destroy us they have gone from bad to worse, as by this act the last vestige of hope and strength of the Republican Party has disappeared from the ship of the Gla-Lanier Democracy. Since this attempt at our destruction many give us an approving nod that never smiled upon us before. It has made the lukewarm hot for us; it has caused those who were balancing on the fence to take sides quickly in our ranks; it has inspired our friends with renewed action, and as we shake our new type into these words, and think of the martyrs who, like us, have been persecuted for opinion's sake, we make a firm resolve to expose the infamy of the Gla-Lanier and Yorke Democracy stronger and bolder than ever before."

A Democratic Paper Hauls Down Greeley's Name.

The *Standard*, an influential Democratic journal published at Anderson, Ind., which has until recently been an ardent supporter of Greeley for the Presidency, on Friday morning last hauled down his name, and gave its reasons for refusing to support him longer for that position. The telegram announcing the change, says that the *Standard* is a paper of great influence in the Democratic Party in its locality.

Another Democratic Journal Repudiates Greeley.

The Ovid (Seneca County) *Bee*, which has always been a Democratic journal, has had the names of Greeley and Brown at the head of its columns since June last, but has now taken them down and declared in favor of the re election of President Grant, for the following, with other, excellent reasons: "As the platforms do not create any issues worth the trouble of discussing, the burden of proof falls upon those who are clamoring for a change in the Administration. Good and forcible reasons should be given, not clap-trap about Grant's cousins. The record of the Republican Party down to the present time, has, in the main, been satisfactory, and those who were fighting it have so admitted by their 'desertions.' It is a great deal safer to continue this order of affairs than to place in power a party which, since its so-called regeneration, has no record at all, and, by its past acts, can give no guarantee that its future course will be satisfactory. As an independent journalist, we have the right to speak upon this, as also upon other questions in the present canvass. A life-long Democrat, we would have Democracy pure and unadulterated, if possible, and candidates, especially for county offices, fairly nominated, for rings and cabals are our greatest abomination."

Another Democrat Out for Grant.

Thomas J. Byrne, a Westchester County Democrat of large influence in the county, and one who has held a number of prominent positions, has published a letter declaring his preference for Grant and Dix. He says:

"How, Sir, let me ask, can any man who has learned Democracy from either Jefferson, Madison, or Monroe, support Greeley and Kernan, opposed both of them, to the perpetuity of the institutions founded by the fathers."

Senator Henry Wilson in Newark.

The largest Republican mass-meeting of the campaign was held at the Rink last evening. Over 5,000 persons were gathered within the walls of the building, while as many more were marching in procession, with torches and bands of music, outside. Hon. Courtlandt Parker presided, and opened the proceedings with a brief speech, introducing Senator Wilson. It was not, he said, so much the Senator, the orator or the writer that he most honored; it was Henry Wilson, the working man, and the friend of working men.

Senator Wilson was received with unbounded enthusiasm, long and loud cheering greeting his appearance. When these demonstrations had subsided, Senator Wilson began an address of some length, in which he reviewed the issues of the campaign, and upon the conclusion of his speech another outburst of applause was given.

Greeleyism in Tennessee.

In a letter accepting a Republican nomination for Elector at large in Tennessee, Mr. A. J. Ricks says: "No sensible man can reconcile the acts of the Tennessee Greeley Democracy with its professions. With one hand it tenders the olive branch to Horace Greeley and his liberal allies, professing a sincere desire for reconciliation and a more fraternal union with the Northern people, while with the other it aggressively and insultingly repels from its ranks every man who was in sympathy with the Government during the war. While loudly complaining of oppression from the North, it is today proscribing every man in the State who was loyal to his country in the time of its peril. While obsequious and zealous to an unmanly degree to swallow Horace Greeley with all his obnoxious record for the professed object of cementing the Union, it puts forward as its candidates for every prominent office in the State, Ex-Confederate officers who did all they could to disrupt that Union—puts them forward because of their rebel record, aye, chooses them in preference to better men of their own party whom they reject because they were Union men."

Enthusiastic Meeting in the Ninth Congressional District—Life-Long Democrats Indorsing Gen. Grant.

A meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District was held last night at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, to ratify the nomination of David B. Mellish as candidate for Congress. The hall was crowded. Among those present were many life-long Democrats, who strongly indorsed Gen. Grant. Benjamin R. Phelps, Republican candidate for District-Attorney, presided. He stated the object of the meeting, and delivered a brilliant eulogy on Mr. Mellish's services to the Republican Party. Mr. Horace Russell, who was received with great enthusiasm, addressed the meeting. He said, the re-election of President Grant, by a majority greater than he received in 1868, is already settled beyond peradventure. The anticipated victories of the Democrats have faded away into defeat. Their defeat blackens into despair. It is also settled that we shall have an increased majority in Congress. And we hope a portion of that increase may be in the election of Republican members from the City of New-York.

For many years we have been represented by men whose only public service has consisted in a factious hostility to the General Government, to the neglect of the pressing interests of this City. We have now the opportunity to change all this. It is eminently desirable that we should send men to Washington who are in harmony with the General Government and with the majority in Congress—men who will look after the great financial, commercial and manufacturing interests of this great City. If we make the proper effort, we can elect such a man to represent this Ninth Congressional District.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily indorse the nomination of Mr. David B. Mellish for Representative in Congress from the Ninth Congressional District, knowing him to be a man of ability, fidelity and integrity, in full accord with the principles of the Republican Party and with the majority of the incoming Congress, and believing that he will fitly and faithfully represent this great City and secure for it such national legislation as its extended financial, commercial and manufacturing interests require.

Resolved, That in the nomination of Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, Hon. Noah Davis for Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst for Justice of the Superior Court, and Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps for District-Attorney, men whose abilities are unquestioned, and whose public and private characters are equally without stain, the Republican Party of the City of New-York has fully met the need of the time, and has demonstrated that it favors thorough and practical administrative and judicial reform.

Resolved, That we pledge to these nominations our cordial and united support.

Eloquent addresses were also delivered by Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Major Douglass, Chas. H. Knox and John R. Russell. The Idlewild Quartet were present, and sang some campaign melodies in an artistic style.

O'Brien Banner Raising in Macdougal-Street.

A mass-meeting and banner raising was held last evening at the corner of Bleecker and Macdougal streets. Daniel Dooley was chosen President and Peter Mitchell Vice-President. Over the speakers' stand were two banners, on one of which was displayed, the words—"Eighth and Fifteenth Wards Reform Association, our choice for Mayor, James O'Brien, Tested and True;" and on the other—"The People's Choice for Assistant Alderman of the Fifth District, Theo. Allen." On the stand were Charles W. Brooks, Capt. Liddy, H. D. Marvin, Judge Curtis and others. The President introduced James O'Brien, who addressed the meeting, and remarked he had nothing to say against his opponents personally, except that they were on the track with those who had defrauded the City. He was anxious to secure to the people their rights. When John Jacob Astor and the others of the Committee examined the Controller's books, they reported them all right; but in less than five days he discovered the frauds and showed that the Committe had spoken falsehoods. When he was nominated for Senator, both Lawrence and Havemeyer supported him, and said he was capable of filling any position. He then recited his career, and said he had served two terms as Alderman, one as Sheriff, and one as Senator; and it required more executive ability to fill the office of Sheriff than that of Mayor. He meant reform when he spoke the word, and would not act as other so-called Reformers, by cutting down the laborers' wages, but would commence at the heads of the Departments. He appealed to the working men to compare his past record with that of those who spoke reform four years ago. He closed his remarks by saying that he, socially, was the friend of both his opponents, and had nothing to say against them. The candidate was followed by C. W. Brooks and several other speakers.

Regular Republican Conference Committee.

The Conference Committee of Twenty-one, appointed by the Regular Republican Convention, held a private session, yesterday afternoon, at Republican Hall, to consider the question of nominees for Alderman, Coroner and City Judge. For the two latter offices the Convention has already indicated its preferences so decidedly as to leave little doubt who the nominees will be. The main debate related principally to the Aldermen. The Committee have the names of sixty candidates for the office presented to them, and an informal expression of opinion being taken the choice was narrowed down to about twenty names. No decision was arrived at, and the list of the selected was referred to the Subcommittee.

The Republican Nominations Indorsed by the Committee of Seventy.

There was a very full meeting of the Committee of Seventy last evening, the Vice-Chairman, Hon. John Wheeler, presiding. The nomination of Hon. William F. Havemeyer for Mayor was warmly indorsed, also Noah Davis for Judge of the Supreme Court, and Hooper C. Van Vorst for Judge of the Superior Court. Other indorsements were deferred to Friday night next.

Republican Assistant Aldermanic Nominations.

The following nominations were made last night by the Regular Republican Assistant Aldermanic Conventions:

Dist.	Dist.
7. Thomas L. Thornell.	15. W. P. Simpson.
9. G. F. Coddington.	17. Stephen Simonson.
11. W. S. Karsts.	18. Frederick H. Man.
13. William Wade.	21. Benjamin Boyd.

Republican Assembly Nominations.

The Regular Republicans held their Assembly Conventions last evening, in the various districts in the City, with the following result:

Dist.	Dist.
1. Adjourned.	12. Frederick W. Hann.
2. Adjourned.	13. Charles Blackie.
3. E. A. Willoughby.	14. Robert B. Boyd.
4. Adjourned.	15. Capt. C. J. Farley.
5. Austin Leake.	16. Adjourned.
6. John C. Rapp.	17. Charles A. Flammer.
7. George W. Clerke.	18. Bernard Biglin.
8. Solon B. Smith.	19. Adjourned.
9. Stephen Pell.	20. Wm. S. Opdyke.
10. Jacob M. Patterson.	21. Wm. Haw, Jr.
11. Alonzo B. Cornell.	

Independent German Nominations.

The Independant German Democratic "General" Committee held a meeting at Falk's Tivoli, in Eighth-street, last night, for the purpose of making nominations for City and County officers. Mr. Chas. Luedemann presided, and Aug. Boege acted as Secretary. On motion, Wm. H. Leonard was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court, and James C. Spencer for the Superior Court.

Wm. F. Havemeyer was nominated for the Mayoralty, and Judge Bedford for the City Judgeship.

Schenectady County Nominations.

The Republicans of Schenectady County have made their nominations as follows: For Member of Assembly, D. P. McQueen; Sheriff, James McMillan; County Treasurer, Nicholas J. Schermerhorn; Superintendent of Poor, Harrison Clute. These names are regarded as very strong ones. The Albany *Journal* says that Mr. McQueen, the candidate for Assembly, is a worthy and popular young man, who will command much support outside of his own party, and whose election is fully assured.

The Failure of Greeleyism.

The Columbus (Ga.) *Sun* refuses to be longer hoodwinked, or bamboozled. It says bluntly: "Disguise it as we may, and with all the assertions, predications, wishes and hopes to the contrary notwithstanding, the late elections in the Middle States demonstrated that Liberal Republicanism is a failure. The leaders at Baltimore were mistaken as to the strength of party cords and sectional antagonisms, and in clutching after a shadow the substance is lost. How it could reasonably be calculated or expected that a dozen disappointed Radicals (however distinguished for talent and social position) could or should influence three millions of good Democratic voters is enough to excite our special wonder—it is one of the mysteries revealed only to politicians. While a few old Northern Radicals were attracting their hundreds to Mr. Greeley at the same time, and by the same power, thousands of firm and honest Democrats were repelled by the unnatural coalition."

The Programme for Apollo Hall Nominations.

The Apollo Hall Committee of Conference were in session last evening, and received a number of delegations from various labor societies and political associations. Despite the reticence of the members of the Judiciary Committee, composed of Messrs. Wm. C. Barret, Samuel G. Courtney, Whitney and other lawyers belonging to the organization, it has been ascertained that any compromise with Tammany Hall on the Judiciary ticket is indignantly spurned, and that a straight-out ticket will be nominated. The nomination for Judge of Supreme Court lies between John K. Porter and Henry H. Anderson, and for Superior Court between William D. Booth and Henry L. Clinton. The recommendation of the nomination of Judge Sutherland or Gunning S. Bedford for City Judge is as yet undecided upon by the Committee. All the conflicting elements in the committee and organization are strongly in favor of the nomination of Henry L. Clinton for District-Attorney. In the event of his receiving the nomination for the Superior Court Judgeship, Mr. Samuel G. Courtney will probably be strongly urged. If Bedford is made the candidate for City Judge it will be simply in obedience to well-known principles of policy.

Local Notes.

The Seventh Assembly District Republican Convention, last night, nominated George W. Clarke for Assembly, and Thos. L. Thornell for Assistant Alderman.

The National Democracy of the Sixth Assembly District last evening nominated, as their candidate for member of Assembly, John C. Rapp.

The Apollo Hall Assistant Aldermanic Convention for the Sixth District nominated, last evening, as their candidate for Assistant Alderman, Daniel F. Crowley.

The Seventh District Congressional Convention of the Apollo Hall Convention, met last evening at No. 9 Second-avenue, and nominated Thomas J. Creamer for Congress.

The Republican Assembly Convention of the Sixth District met at No. 400 Grand-street last evening and unanimously nominated Mr. John C. Kapp for member of Assembly.

The Central Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District will meet, this evening, at Fuch's Hall, One Hundredth-street and Ninth-avenue.

At a meeting of the Eighth Assembly District Republican Convention, last evening, at No. 467 Fourth-avenue, Bernard Biglin was nominated for Assembly, and Frederick H. Naar for Assistant Alderman.

There was a large meeting of Republicans held, Saturday night, at One Hundredth-street and Ninth-avenue, Manhattanville. Major J. C. F. Beyland addressed the meeting in English and German.

The Young Men's Republican Association of the Ninth Assembly District had a large and enthusiastic meeting at Bleecker Building last evening, when stirring addresses were delivered by Hon. M. H. Treadwell, George W. Hoxie and R. M. Collard.

A well-attended meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District was held at No. 115 East Broadway last evening, Capt. John E. Dowley presiding. Spirited addresses were made by Dr. H. Powell, Capt. Dalton, C. Abbott, G. Law. W. Sweeny, and others.

A banner for Grant, Wilson, Dix and Robinson was raised last evening in front of No. 69 Sullivan-street, by the G. W. Francis (colored) Republican Association. Mr. J. Gregory presided, and speeches were made by Rev. H. H. Garnet, Senator Lent, Thos. C. Oliver, J. Biddle and others. The meeting was very largely attended.

A meeting of the Fifteenth Assembly District Republican Association took place last evening at No. 246 West Thirty-third-street, Mr. Howard A. Whitfield in the chair. The name of Dr. Hiram Ketchum was recommended as candidate for Assembly, and Mr. Hugh Turner for Assistant Alderman. The names were referred to the Committee of Seventy for approval, and will be acted upon to-night.

The Executive Committee of the People's Municipal Reform, which first put forward Mr. Havemeyer's name for the office of Mayor, met again last evening at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, Judge Emott in the chair, and adopted the following ticket: For Supreme Court Judge, Hon. Noah Davis; Superior Court, Hon. Hooper C. Van Vorst; District-Attorney, Wheeler H. Peckham; for City Judge, E. Randolph Robinson; Alternate, Ex-Judge Sutherland.

General Notes.

The Republicans of Columbia County have nominated for the Assembly in the First District Milton Martin.

The Republicans of the Milwaukee District yesterday nominated Gen. Fred. C. Winkler for Congress.

The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Oswego County have nominated Hon. D. C. Littlejohn, and he has accepted.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Columbia County yesterday nominated Dr. James T. Shufelt, of Chatham, for member of the Assembly.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly District of Albany yesterday nominated Hon. Henry R. Pierson, and of the Third District Charles F. Easton.

A grand mass-meeting, in Brooklyn, under direction of the Scandinavian Grant and Wilson Association, will be held at the Republican Head-quarters, Post-office building, in Brooklyn, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The Republicans of Staten Island will hold a great county ratification meeting this evening at Scott's Building, Clifton Landing, under the auspices of the County Republican Committee. Messrs. George William Curtis, Delafield Smith, and Henry J. Scudder will be the speakers.

A grand mass-meeting, under the direction of the Colored Republican General Committee of Kings County, will be held at Turn Hall, Nos. 67 and 69 Meserole-street, Williamsburg, this evening, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Republican Party in their nominations for President and Vice-President of the United States, and indorsing the State nominations. Rev. Wm. F. Butler, of New-York, Hon. John Oakey, of Brooklyn, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22—1 A. M.—On the north-west, and thence southward to Illinois, northerly to westerly winds, rising barometer, cooler but partly cloudy and clearing weather prevail, with cloudy weather in the Mississippi and the Ohio Valley. On the Gulf and South Atlantic coast partly cloudy weather and north-easterly winds. On the lower lakes and over the Middle States and New-England southerly winds and generally fair weather.

PROBABILITIES.

In the North-west, extending thence over the upper lakes and to the Mid-Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, cooler and clearing weather, with occasional light rain and northerly to westerly winds; in the Gulf States and South Atlantic, winds northerly to easterly, with considerable cloudiness and occasional light rain; on the lower lakes the winds will continue south-westerly with clearing weather and rain extending to Western Pennsylvania; in the Middle States and New-England south-westerly winds, clearing and warmer weather will prevail with occasional rain.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs, as recorded by Schultz & Warker:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	44	64	66	62
Stand of bar. in inch	30.06	30.07	..	30.07

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 45°; 6 A. M., 45°; 9 A. M., 51½°; 12 M., 61°; 3 P. M., 65°; 6 P. M., 63°; 9 P. M., 58°; 12 P. M., 54°. Average temperature yesterday, 55¾°.

Fire in Chicago—Fifty Horses Burned.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—A fire broke out at 7½ o'clock this evening in a large barn belonging to the West-side Omnibus Company, on West Madison-street, and, spreading with incredible rapidity, soon destroyed the entire structure and contents. Fifty horses were burned to death. The fire extended to an adjoining building, a three-story frame, the lower stories occupied by a market and stores, and the upper floors as residences, which was also entirely destroyed, the occupants saving a portion of the furniture. The entire loss is estimated at $50,000; insured $5,000 in the Home of New-York, $2,000 each in the Citizens' and Howard of New-York, $2,000 in the Amazon of Cincinnati. Eight or ten barns and stables in the rear were also burned; loss small.

SENSELESS SLANDERS.

Gen. Spinner Disposes of an Entire Crop at Once.

The Swallowing of Greeley Prepared Democrats to Swallow Anything.

An Official Who Has No Existence Invented and an Enormous Lie Put in His Mouth—Impossibility of Paying for a Counterfeit Coupon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The following correspondence will be interesting to the people of New-York State who are just now the suffering victims of the gross misrepresentations and attempts to mislead, which the Greeleyites transfer from one State to another as fast as they are beaten. Under date of Oct. 12, 1872, Hon. Clinton L. Merriam wrote a letter to Gen. F. E. Spinner, United States Treasurer, of which the following is the material portion. Gen. Spinner's reply is given in full. Mr. Merriam says:

"Perhaps we ought to be content with the righteous verdict of the public, who punish Democratic liars at the polls. Yet I do not like to see my fellow-men, who are honest themselves, led by Democratic leaders to a belief in lies invented and scattered broadcast without regard to quality, quantity, length, breadth or depth—wicked, infamous lies. I read today, and have before me, an article in the *Lewis County Democrat*, headed 'The Treasury robbed—Satan seems to be let loose in the Treasury of the United States—Controller Clark shows that six hundred millions of dollars have been stolen from the United States since Grant's Administration, &c., &c. In the past year alone, three millions in coupons have been paid on over-issue bonds, which are the same as counterfeits, and ever since Grant was elected there has been these over-issues, until untold millions are salted away by men in the Treasury,' &c., &c. There seems to be but one way to open the eyes of the Democratic papers. They believe anything a Democrat says. Now, my dear General, if I remember rightly, there was an investigating committee ordered by Congress, who went through the books and vaults of the Treasury, last Winter, examining entries, counting gold, currency and bonds. Such an appointed committee would, of course, have a proportion of Democrats. Did they make a report? If so, have the kindness to send it to me with the names of the men constituting the Committee. I rejoice with you that Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Maine, and Vermont have told us that we are to have no such liars—for it's an old adage, if a man will lie he will steal—to administer the affairs of this Government."

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 21, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. was a long time in reaching me. Really I don't know how to treat the first charge, as stated by you as having been made by the *Lewis County Democrat*, against the management of the Treasury Department, to wit: That $600,000,000 have been stolen from the United States Treasury since Grant's Administration. Had the fact occurred to the getter-up of this manstrous lie that the amount he names would, in gold, make over 13,000 two-horse wagon loads over a ton each, he would probably have cut down his estimated stealings ninety per cent. As it stands, the story is not within the bounds of any reasonable human credulity. It is simply a monstrous fabrication out of whole cloth. But it is barely possible that the gulping down of an unsavory candidate for President, by certain Democratic politicians, may have enlarged their powers of deglutition to such an extent that they can now swallow any lie, however enormous.

Controller Clark is quoted as having shown that this statement is true. Who is Controller Clark? There is no such man. Hon. Freeman Clark, the Republican member of Congress from the Rochester District in New-York, was, long ago, and before the present Administration began, Controller of the Currency. As such officer his business was with the affairs of the national banks and their currency. With the money operations of the Government he had nothing whatever to do. Mr. Clark is a high-minded, honorable man, and I feel sure that he is not responsible for this gross, palpable and infamous falsehood, and would, if brought to his notice, at once brand it as such. Messrs. Taylor and Brodhead are the Controllers of the Treasury, and both have held their offices for many years. "Controller Clark" is a myth. This wholesale charge is made without any specification, and, as a negative cannot well be proved, I dismiss it with an emphatic denial of it, in whole or in part.

The next charge is, that "in the past year alone three millions in coupons have been paid on over issued bonds, which are the same as counterfeits, and ever since Grant was elected, there have been these overissues, until untold millions are salted away by men in the Treasury." This charge would perhaps be fairly within the bounds of Democratic credulity. But, unluckily for the liar, he has made a distinct specification that can be sufficiently disproved to satisfy any unbiased fair-minded man. The public debt has not been increased one cent since Gen. Grant assumed the administration of the Government. Hundreds of millions of Government bonds have been paid for and canceled, but not one single bond has ever been added, except in exchange for another for a like amount. The bonds could, therefore, not have been increased during his term of office. An accurate record of all bonds is made in the office of the Register of the Treasury. On the books of this officer a separate page is assigned for every individual coupon bond that has ever been issued since the Republican Party came into power. All coupons are either paid by the Treasurer or by one of the Assistant Treasurers, or designated Depositaries of the United States. In all cases, on payment thereon, each coupon is immediately canceled by having a hole punched through it. If paid elsewhere they are forwarded to this office. Here they are all separately examined to test their genuineness, and are carefully compared with the schedules that accompanied the remittances. They are then again canceled, and forwarded with the schedules to the First Auditor, who in turn re-examines all the coupons, and again cancels them. If that officer finds them, and everything connected with them, all correct, he audits and states an account in my favor, and forwards it with the coupons and schedules to the First Controller of the Treasury, in whose office they are again re-examined and again canceled, and if found to be correct in every particular, the last-named officer then, and not till then, allows me a credit for the amount. Every punch used for cancellation in the four offices named is peculiar in shape, differing in one office from all the others, so that there can be no mistake about their having gone through all the various offices named. From the Controller of the Treasury, the coupons go to the Register of the Treasury, with a statement of the particular loan to which they belong, the number and denomination, and the aggregate amount of each remittance. In the last named office each individual coupon is entered in the space prepared for it on the page of the book representing the bond to which it belongs, as first above described, so that the first coupon that should come in of a counterfeit, or an over-issued bond, as there would be no place for its entry upon the book, would instantly detect fraud. Not one such has ever yet reached the office of the Register, and consequently the proof seems clear that not a single coupon save such as was legitimately issued, and of recorded bonds, for which the money was received into the Treasury, has ever been paid by the Government.

These libelers of the officers of the Treasury affect to have forgotten that the Treasury was thoroughly overhauled last Winter, and an examination made of its books, accounts and cash on hand, by a committee of experts, of which George W. Riggs, Esq., the eminent banker and honest Democrat, was Chairman, who reported everything as stated and called for by the books and vouchers as being correct and right. At the same time, and continuing afterward to the close of the session, a committee of the House of Representatives, of which Hon. John Lynch was Chairman, and Messrs. Sypher, Kay, Barnum and Kendall were members, made a like examination. All these were honest and competent men and two of them Democrats. Although this last Committee did not complete their investigations for the want of time, the members were satisfied that everything was right so far as they went.

Since the receipt of your letter I have made such investigation, in regard to the specific charges, as satisfies me that not a single coupon has ever been paid for, save such as were legitimately issued with bonds for which the Government received the money value. But it seems useless to disprove these baseless falsehoods, and I therefore had great doubts whether it was worth the while to answer or even to notice it in in any way. The moment one lie in regard to the conduct of the President, or the officers acting under him, is disproved and disposed of, another, if possible more monstrous, is immediately coined and put in circulation. We can afford to be patient. A few days more, and the people will decide by their votes the issue that these calumniators have made with the administration of public affairs.

Very respectfully yours,
F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer of the United States.

To Hon. E. Clinton L. Merriam, M. C., Locust Grove, Lewiston, N. Y.

DEMOCRATS THROWING GREELEY OVER.

Gen. J. S. Negley, the Representative from the Pittsburg District of Pennsylvania, is in town. He reports that by a careful poll of Alleghany County it will give Grant a majority of at least 13,000. Very many Democrats who would not vote for Hartranft, or any part of the Republican State ticket, will vote for the Grant Electors.

TAMMANY FRAUDS IN ST. LOUIS.

The Building of the County Jail Conducted on the Tweed Principle—$104,120 Spent Above the Actual Cost.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 21.—No little excitement has been created in the city today by the exposure in the St. Louis *Journal*, of what appear to be most astonishing frauds in connection with the building of the new county jail. The plan adopted in defrauding is exactly similar to that of the Tammany Ring in regard to the New-York County Court-house as published in the TIMES. An Investigating Committee on the construction of the jail report that the sum of $104,119 60 has been expended over the actual cost of the building, and a large sum must at once be expended for repairs. Prominent politicians are involved in the matter, some of whom will attempt a defense. The exposure has excited general attention and interesting developments are certain to ensue.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

The North Atlantic Fleet—Arrival of the Flag-Ship at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 19.—The United States steamer Worcester, flag-ship of the North Atlantic Fleet, which sailed from Boston on the 12th inst., arrived here yesterday afternoon and anchored in Hampton Roads, just above the fort. She flies the flag of Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Greene, who has been recently assigned to the command, vice Admiral Lee, retired. The Worcester encountered severe weather during the entire passage. On the second day out she encountered a very severe gale from the south-west, which caused the vessel to roll heavily, and strained her upper works severely, causing her to make considerable water. The Worcester had been supplied with a new propeller at Boston, which, in rough weather, did not work as smoothly as the old one, and as the gale was too fierce to carry much canvas, they experienced a pretty severe shaking up. There has been considerable change in her officers since she arrived here, some two months ago, from the West Indies, with Admiral Lee on board. The following is a list of her present officers: Rear-Admiral Joseph F. Greene, Commander-in-Chief North Atlantic Fleet; Capt. J. B. Creighton, Commanding United States steamer Worcester; Lieut.-Commander C. Keeney, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Commander Silas W. Ferry, Executive Officer; Lieut.-Commander Charles D. Sigsbee, Navigating Officer; Flag-Lieutenant Adolph Marix; Midshipmen, J. B. Collins, J. J. Hunker, H. Hancock, A. C. Dimond, J. H. Bull, J. S. Milton, L. L. Reamey; Fleet Engineer, D. B. Macomb; Fleet Pay-master, Edward Foster; Fleet Surgeon, George Peck; Captain of Marines, N. Nokes; Chaplain, G. B. Crawford; First Assistant Engineers, George Senser and R. H. Kline; Assistant Surgeons, Wm. G. Bowen and Charles Cassin; Lieutenant of Marines, J. C. Quackenbush; Admiral's Clerk, L. M. Elliott; Fleet Pay Clerk, F. S. Swift; Pay Clerk, J. S. Gilchrist; Boatswain, Wm. S. Bond; Gunner, S. R. Watkins; Carpenter, S. P. Ward; Sail-maker, Wm. Whiting.

How long the Worcester will remain here is not known, but it is probable she will proceed to the Norfolk Navy-yard to have some calking done to her upper works. When she sails for the West Indies, Admiral Green will proceed to Key West and Havana and make a thorough inspection of the vessels in that squadron, and in the Spring will return North and resign his command to the next officer in rank, and he will be placed on the retired list.

Gen. Wm. F. Barry, commandant of the Artillery School, gave a hop last evening in the garrison, to which the officers of the Worcester were invited. Quite a number of them attended, and enjoyed themselves very much. The ladies of the garrison are making arrangements to give a lean-year party on Friday evening next, which promises to be the finest affair of the season, and will at least be a break in the routine of usual weekly hops.

The revenue cutter Northerner, which has been cruising in the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries for the last two years, has been ordered to Key West, and the revenue cutter Colfax, Capt. George W. Moore, has taken her place. During the Winter months she will cruise outside, from Chincoteague to Cape Hatteras, and will, no doubt, be of valuable service to vessels in distress.

The new screw-pile light-house on the Thimble Shoals, which has been christened the "Bug Light," is in successful operation, and the old Willoughby Spit Light has been withdrawn, and its position marked by a black buoy.

Contracts for Furnishing Naval Supplies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The contracts for furnishing clothing, hats, groceries, paints, oils, glass, dry goods, slates, steel, pig-iron, ship-chandlery, belting, machinery, stationery and various other supplies to the various navy-yards during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, have been awarded by the Bureau of Yards and Docks at the Navy Department, as follows:

Samuel Adams & Co., of Portsmouth, N. H.; Ezra Eames, of Rockport, Mass.; Trickey & Jewells and Elijah Howe, Jr., of Boston, Mass.; D. Babcock & Co., Woodbury & Rice, Hyatt & Spencer, James Symington, George H. Creed and J. W. Duryee, of New-York; L. L. De Rochemet, of Newington, N. H.; Hugh Kelley, John Turner, L. H. Fall and Mullett & Bradbury, of Charlestown, Mass.; R. J. Neeley and A. H. Lindsay, of Portsmouth, Va.; A. A. McCullough and Taylor, Martin & Co., of Norfolk, Va.; Wm. B. Moore, Joseph L. Savage, Wm. Ballantyne, A. P. Brown, Theodore Mosher and George P. Goff, of Washington, D. C.; S. C. Carll, E. R. Shipman and Watson & Pettinger, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Paul J. Field, J. W. Gaskill & Son, John Lowney, Jacob Reed, J. Colter & Sons, Gana A. Scheidt, Anderson & Dunlap, Crippen & Maddock, Thomas McConnell, Plasted & McCollins, of Philadelphia; J. B. Roberts and George Pfeiffer, of Pensacola, Fla.; C. McK. Oerting and J. O'Neal, of Warrington, Fla.; A. Powell, of Vallejo, Cal.; J. E. Adamontanya, Linforth, Kellogg & Co., Whittier, Fuller & Co., and J. L. Hodge & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.

Our European Squadron at Lisbon—Departure for Cadiz.

LISBON, Oct. 21.—The American fleet sailed today for Cadiz. The King and Queen visited the fleet on Saturday, and lunched on board the flag-ship. On Sunday Admiral Alden and the Captains of the squadron dined at the palace, and were most cordially entertained by the King and members of the royal family.

THE FINANCES.

Meetings of Merchants who Oppose Reissuing Retired Greenbacks.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 21.—The meeting of business men at the Chamber of Commerce today, to consider the question of a reissue of greenbacks, resulted in a vote in opposition to that policy, and a request to Secretary Boutwell to continue the sales of gold and the purchase of bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—A meeting of business men was held at the Commercial Exchange, today, to discuss the proposed reissuance of forty-four millions in legal tenders. The only business done was the submission of resolutions by Geo. Fox, to the effect that the business men of Philadelphia would indorse the continuance of Secretary Boutwell's former policy, viz.: the purchase of bonds from time to time to relieve the money market. The resolutions were referred to a committee. The next meeting will be held at the call of the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

Action of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21.—The Philadelphia Board of Trade passed the following resolution to night:

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Board of Trade deprecate any such expansion of the currency as that proposed in the reissue of $44,000,000 of legal tenders, and would advocate every suitable means for the re emption of specie payment.

NEW-YORK.

Lyman Tremain at Oswego—Powerful Argument Against Greeley—"Sunset" Cox's Misrepresentations of Him Answered—Democratic Frauds Discovered.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The magnificent greeting this evening extended to Hon. Lyman Tremain is an event in the history of our great political demonstrations. Doolittle Hall was crowded to suffocation, and it is safe to say that an audience of higher tone could not be found in the county. Fully a third of the number were ladies, who listened with the closest attention, and frequently broke forth in spontaneous applause. The speaker made out the same unanswerable case against Mr. Greeley which he has frequently made during the campaign. Subsequently he took up in rotation the false statements of Mr. Cox, uttered upon the same platform a few nights previous, in reference to his own record and that of the Republican Party, showing conclusively the disgraceful shifts resorted to by Cox. The speaker was frequently interrupted by prolonged applause.

One incident kindled the enthusiasm to a perfect blaze. The *Palladium*, the Greeley organ of this city, and the subservient tool of a prominent leader of the unwashed, printed and extensively circulated a garbled, disconnected copy of Mr. Tremain's Tweddle Hall speech, in 1861, branding him as a secessionist and so on. In reply to this libel the speaker fairly outdid himself. The outburst of deafening applause which followed showed to what an extent the audience sympathized with the cause of truth and justice.

On Sa

FIRE DEPARTMENT FUNDS.

Denial of the Commissioners' Motion for a Mandamus.

A motion was made several days since before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a writ of mandamus to compel Controller Green to pay a requisition of the Fire Commissioners for $125,000. It was claimed on the part of the Commissioners that under the law they had a right to make their requisition on the Controller for a gross sum, which they would then disburse to the various parties having claims against the Department; on the part of the Controller it was claimed that he had the right to make the specific disbursements. Judge Barrett has now rendered his decision denying the application of the Commissioners, and as the question is one of importance involving the expenditure of a large sum of the City's funds, we give the opinion in full, as follows:

The difficulty with the relators' position consists in treating the present Fire Department as an independent corporation, when in fact it is but a mere department of the City Government. The Metropolitan Fire Department, under the act of March 30, 1865, was regarded as such an independent corporation *sub modo*, and the old volunteer Fire Department, which existed prior to this act, was a private corporation. This private corporation, to quote the language of Judge Davis in the People *vs.* Pinckney, 32, N. Y. R. 389, "was not a municipal or political body, and neither it nor its officers occupied any position or official relation, or the public duties, the officers or managers of the numerous charitable corporations of the State." The object of the charter, of 1870 was to strike at all such independent commissions and private corporations, and to inaugurate a more symmetrical and harmonious system of reducing them to mere departments or agencies of the Municipal corporation. Thus viewed, the proper construction of the eighty-fourth section of the charter (laws of 1870, chapter 137) seems plain. The Fire Department is thereby clothed with "all the powers" and directed to perform "all the duties" of such Metropolitan Fire Department. Not, however, all such powers and duties as formed part of the plan of independence conferred upon the old commission, but clearly all such as were consistent with the unity of administration then sought to be effected. The entire charter suggests this construction. The various sections which confer the general power under which the present claim is made, supplement such general power by particularizing the special power enumerated in the sixth section of the act creating the old Commission. In fact such sixth section is re-enacted almost *in totidem verbis*. The same remarks apply to the enumeration of powers as to the appointment and removal of subordinates contained in the sixty-fifth section of the charter. These are the same powers which were conferred upon the old Commission in the sixth section of the act of 1865. All this was mere surplusage unless the general power is construed as though it read: "All the powers of such Metropolitan Fire Department, for the extinguishment of fires, and in the government, management, and direction of the Department." Every precaution was certainly taken to enumerate such special powers as were considered to be implied in the general by the language of the general law. It can scarcely be thought, therefore, that the entire scheme of raising and disbursing money for the independent Commission was suggested upon the ruins of the ideas of such general language. But, further, this scheme is not only inconsistent with the spirit of the charter and the object which it had in view, but also with its practical working. Indeed, it was not claimed that effect could be given to the powers and duties specified in the sixty-fifth section, the fund to be raised for the Commission was to be deposited with the Treasurer of the State to the credit of the Commission. Now, the Court is asked to substitute the Treasurer of the State a bank to be designated by the Department. Again, the Treasurer of the Commission executed a bond in $50,0.0, which should be satisfactory to the Controller of the State. Is the Court to substitute a local official for the Controller of the State, or is the Municipal Corporation to be dependent upon a state official for the security to be furnished by one of its servants? We find, too, that the old Commission was directed to report annually to the Legislature of the state. Is the Court to substitute the Mayor of the City, or must the Fire Commissioners report to the former under the act of 1865, and to the latter under section 31 of the charter? These inconsistencies might be pointed out, but these are sufficient for the purpose of illustration. What the relators seek, then, is not such a construction of the eighty-fourth section of the charter as would involve merely the re-enactment of the entire scheme for the raising and disbursing of the funds of the Commission, but the re-enactment of that scheme in a modified form, so as to meet the exigencies of the new condition of things. It is evident that this is substantially asking the Court to legislate. The construction contended for is open to still another objection arising upon the face of the charter: The Treasurer was the fiscal officer of the Commission. If he is the fiscal officer of this Corporation, to quote the language of Judge Davis in the People *vs.* Pinckney, 32, N. Y. R. 389, "was not a municipal or political body, and neither it nor its officers occupied any position or official relation, or the public duties, the officers or managers of the numerous charitable corporations of the State." The object of the charter, of 1870 was to strike at all such independent commissions and private corporations, and to inaugurate a more symmetrical and harmonious system of reducing them to mere departments or agencies of the Municipal corporation. Thus viewed, the proper construction of the eighty-fourth section of the charter (laws of 1870, chapter 137) seems plain. The Fire Department is thereby clothed with "all the powers" and directed to perform "all the duties" of such Metropolitan Fire Department. Not, however, all such powers and duties as formed part of the plan of independence conferred upon the old commission, but clearly all such as were consistent with the unity of administration then sought to be effected. 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The construction contended for is open to still another objection arising upon the face of the charter: The Treasurer was the fiscal officer of the Commission. If he is the fiscal officer of this Corporation to the extent and in the sense claimed, what becomes of the thirty-third section of the charter, which provides that "the Finance Department shall have control of all the fiscal concerns of the Corporation, and of the appropriations made for carrying on the business of the Corporation then next ensuing." The fiscal concerns of this department of the Corporation are already the fiscal concerns of the Corporation itself. Its creditors, officers and employes are not independent of, but are creditors, officers and employes of the Municipal Corporation, and by such thirty-third section these are to be paid in such mode and manner as shall be prescribed by such Finance Department; such is direct enactment wanting to indicate the legislative intent that the Fire Department, in common with all other departments not specially excepted, should be subjected to its proper level as one of the mere agencies of the City Government. Under the old system, the Commission itself substantially settled the amount which should be annually raised for and expended by it. Such was the practical effect of sections 10, 11 and 12 of the act of 1865. It is palpable that these are not within any of the powers conferred upon the present Department, either by the charter or by any subsequent enactment. On the contrary, the balance of power was at first thought to be in the hands of other officials, and subsequently the adjustment was left to the Board of Apportionment, in which body the Department had no representative. Finally, there is nothing in the legislative provision for the Treasurer of the Department to justify the construction contended for by the relators. That officer, under a variety of enactments, has money to collect and to pay, and to perform acts which are quite independent of the general fiscal concerns of the Department, and may be received and performed without clashing in the slightest degree with the duties imposed upon the Finance Department, with respect to these general fiscal concerns, under sections 33, 34, 37, 38 and 39 of the charter.

There is no question, therefore, of the repeal, either expressly or by implication, of the power now claimed by the Fire Department, for the reason that, viewed in any and every respect, the Court can come to no other conclusion than that such power was never conferred.

The application for a mandamus must, therefore, be denied.

THE RING FRAUDS.

Much Trouble About the Delinquents—Opinions Pro and Con Freely Advanced—The Official Information.

The publication in a morning paper yesterday that Judge Brady would not take bail for Tweed on the two indictments for forgery and misdemeanor which were found against him by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, was without foundation, Judge Brady having intimated to the Sheriff a willingness to receive surety if Mr. Tweed is arrested or surrenders himself. The Sheriff thought until late yesterday afternoon that Tweed would appear before Judge Brady in Oyer and Terminer with counsel, and that the erroneous public impression above referred to may have had the effect of frightening him off. There is no doubt that Tweed was within a short distance of the City all day yesterday, and in communication with Mr. Foster Dewey, his private Secretary, who was at Tweed's office, in Duane-street, during the day, except when he was closeted with Mr. John Graham.

Late in the afternoon it was agreed by Messrs. Graham and Bartlett, Tweed's counsel, that they will appear in Oyer and Terminer this morning to argue the question of bail. Judge Brady, having adjourned Court early yesterday, waited down town for some time so as to be prepared, it was said, to receive Tweed, should he think fit to allow himself to be arrested.

Sheriff Brennan thinks that Tweed was in this City during Sunday, and that he left town, for Greenwich, Conn., probably on an evening train yesterday. Counsel were yesterday very reticent as to the future arrangements to be made with regard to the indictments of either the Mayor, Genet or Fields. Benjamin P. Fairchild, one of the bondsmen in the former arrest of Tweed, expressed a belief that the latter would be here forthcoming when wanted, and he, personally, felt not the slightest fear with regard to his own liability on the bond. So far as any new indictments were concerned, he said all that was known by him was merely from common report, but should it prove to be a fact that Tweed was again wanted by the law officers, there is no doubt but that he will voluntarily appear at the proper place when ready, with his bail.

The Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury met at 10 o'clock, and transacted some routine business. Andrew J. Garvey and several witnesses connected with the cases referred to, were in attendance, but were not summoned to give any evidence. The Grand Jury at 12 o'clock adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock this morning. After the adjournment, according to a resolution passed some days ago, a visit was paid by the Grand Jury to the institutions under the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands. The result of their investigation will be presented in Court. At the District-Attorney's office a TIMES reporter learned that no action whatever had been taken by the Grand Jury in the Ring cases. Concerning Fields and his movements rumor is still busy. It was stated yesterday by a prominent lawyer that Mr. Fields was in town on Sunday. The belief, however, is general that he has left the United States. The statement to the effect that the "Boss" would make his appearance yesterday caused a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the Sheriff's office.

A Night Scene on the East River—The Work of River Pirates.

A gang of river thieves boarded the canal-boat R. F. Silliman, lying at the foot of North Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and, forcing open the forward hatch, took out of the hold $200 worth of new Manila rope, which they lowered into their boat. James McComb, the Captain of the canal-boat, hearing the noise made by the thieves, got up and saw them rowing across to New-York. He crossed by the Houston-street Ferry and informed all the officers he met on South-street of the robbery. At the corner of Lewis and Seventh streets he met Officer Patrick Ginley, of the Eleventh Precinct, and told him of the case. Ginley, knowing that river thieves landed their plunder at the dumping-dock, foot of Rivington-street, called Officer McBride to his assistance and proceeded to the dock. Shortly after they saw the thieves row to the side of the canal-boat John Clark Curtin, and put their plunder on the deck of the canal-boat. The officers called on the thieves to surrender, but the river pirates jumped into their boat and began rowing off. The officers opened fire from their revolvers on the boat, firing six shots. One of the shots, it is thought, took effect, as one of the thieves in the boat screamed out he was killed. All the rope stolen was recovered. The Captain of the Curtin, a man named Elijah H. Weeks, was then arrested for having acted in collusion with the thieves. He was arraigned at Essex Market and held for examination.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

The Aldermen held their weekly meeting yesterday. The Clerk read a communication from the Commissioner of Public Works calling attention to the practice of posting hand-bills on the public lamp-posts in this City, which is a source of annoyance to the department and to citizens. As there is no authority whereby the Police can prevent this annoyance, the Commissioner begs the Common Council to pass such an ordinance as he inclosed with his communication, which provides for the punishment of the offender. The communication was referred to the Committee on Law.

The Committee on Public Works, to whom was referred the question of rescinding resolutions authorising the erection of street lamps at the expense of the City for private uses and outside of churches, clubs, theatres, saloons—resolutions not yet acted upon, and the propriety of not issuing further permissions, reported that on the 1st of July, 1872, a resolution was adopted by the Board directing the Commissioner of Public Works to disconnect from the gas mains all lamps lighted for private purposes at the expense of the Corporation; that this resolution was on the 2d July sent to the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence, but that body has not taken action upon it yet. The Committee therefore recommended that the Commissioner's communication and the report of the Committee be sent to the Assistant Aldermen for their action. The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—A Variety of Important Matters—The Lamps and Gas—The Old-Slip Trouble—The Hackmen.

At the meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, held yesterday, Assistant Alderman Geis moved:

That the Controller is hereby directed to report to the Board the names of all persons, firms or corporations assessed for personal taxes which taxes remain unpaid, and which have been sent for collection to the Bureau for Collection of Personal Taxes, and report to cover the years 1868, 1869, 1870 and 1871.

Mr. Geis said his motion was intended to open to some extent the operations of that Bureau. He could not state all his reasons, but he wanted to know what became of those unpaid accounts.

On motion of Alderman Krans the resolution was referred to the Law Committee.

The Committee on Lamps reported that there are 1,348 lamps in use in front of private dwellings, costing the City $75,484, which they consider an imposition on the tax-payers. They therefore advised that the order to maintain them be rescinded, and wherever the private individual wishes to retain them he must refund the cost to the City. Aldermen Geis and Robinson objected to the measure as too sweeping, and it was referred to the Committee on Roads, the objection being that some of the lamps were maintained before charitable institutions.

Alderman Cauldwell rose to a question of privilege and said he had heard men charged in the newspapers with practicing Tammany tactics. On Tuesday a firm of merchants at No. 7 Old-slip, sent for him and told him they had been unreasonably annoyed by an Inspector for the Bureau of Incumbrances to such an extent that they considered it a persecution, and that the principal move in it was a neighbor who once offered to rent them a store, but that they refused to accede to the offer on the ground that the rent was too high; and that while other auctioneers were allowed to sell goods with impunity in Hanover-square the same right was refused to them in Old-slip. He told them he considered that under the ordinances of 1866, Old-slip was an auction mart. The firm in question handed him the following communication:

We, the undersigned, have never seen goods or merchandise for character, for condition or for a portion of time in front of the store of Gerard, Bettis & Co., No. 7 Old-slip, that made it an annoyance to the neighbors or the community by which they could be considered a nuisance in any sense whatever.

Wm. Parker & Co., (by J. T. S.,) No. 9 Old-slip; Peter Conover, No. 9 Old-slip; J. Creamer, No. 11 Old-slip; W. W. Ker, No. 15 Old-slip; J. Columbus, No. 15 Old-slip; A. Bowden, No. 15 Old-slip; J. Ard, No. 15 Old-slip; F. Schecker, No. 12 Old-slip; E. Reed, No. 22 Old-slip; J. Haussman, No. 18 Old-slip; R. Martin, No. 10 Old-slip; W. Alexander Bass, No. 10 Old-slip; J. H. Evans, No. 8 Old-slip; Richard Jones, No. 9 Old-slip; Geo. Crary, No. 64 Water-street; Ilsley & Co., No. 60 Water-street; B. E. Flanders, No. 64 Water-street; Samuel Stien, Jr., No. 52 Water-street; M. D. Stein, No. 52 Water-street; W. Hinds & Co., No. 52 Water-street; Galway & Carado, No. 104 Pearl-street; Chas Galway, No. 104 Pearl-street; James A. Day, No. 3 Old-slip; Daniel W. Leach, No. 8 Old-slip.

In addition to this, Mr. Connor said three of the names he saw in a paper to the petition against Betts & Co. are actually signed to the declaration which he had just read, declaring that the business was not a nuisance. The gentlemen who petition against the intended amendment of the ordinance themselves occupy the sidewalk every day by backing their carts up to the doors of their places. He merely took up this matter, as he felt bound to do, at the request of a member of the community.

The matter then dropped, but will be brought on at a future meeting by Mr. Connor.

Among the papers from the Board of Aldermen was a resolution recommending an amendment of the thirty-seventh section of the Hackmen's ordinance, so that the hackmen would have the privilege of soliciting fare on the steam-boat wharfs, railroad depots, &c., without cause or annoyance to the party solicited. As at the last meeting the lobby, was filled with hackmen, who, notwithstanding the regulation that applause or disapproval be not indulged in by the occupants of the lobby, gave expression to their sentiments in very unmistakable manner, according as the action of the members pleased or displeased them.

By a vote the action of the Board of Aldermen was concurred in. Opposing members say that the passing of the resolution was due in a great measure to the presence of the lobbyists.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday. On motion of Supervisor Plunkitt it was resolved by unanimous consent that while sitting as a Board of County Canvassers the Board occupy the Chamber in the New-York Courthouse formerly occupied by the Board, the same to take effect on the 7th of November.

Among the papers on the Clerk's desk, which were referred to the appropriate committees, was a bill of the proprietors of the Astor House for boarding and lodging the jurors in the Stokes trial. The bill amounts to $1,103 58, and covers the period from June 22 to July 14.

The Committee on Printing was, upon motion, directed to ascertain whether it will be necessary for them to have printed ballots for and against the constitutional amendment to be voted on at the approaching election.

The Board then adjourned.

Ex-Clerk Dempsey's Victim Out of Danger—Released on Bail—A Civil Suit Contemplated.

A consultation was held, yesterday, at the house of Lottie Stanton, who is alleged to have been so brutally assaulted by Joseph Dempsey, the Ex-Clerk of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and John Jones, during a fracas on the morning of the 11th inst., as already fully reported in the TIMES. There were present at the consultation, Prof. James R. Wood, of Bellevue Hospital, Dr. G. H. Wynkoop, Police Surgeon Steele and Dr. E. T. T. Marsh, Deputy Coroner. The result of the consultation was the signing of the following certificate:

We, the undersigned physicians, having seen Miss Lottie Stanton from time to time since the receipt of her injuries, have not, until now, deemed it prudent to certify that she was not in danger of losing her life from concussion. We are governed entirely by the symptoms of our patient, and today feel warranted in granting a certificate that unless some unforeseen circumstances should arise she is in no danger of losing her life from the injuries received.

(Signed,) G. H. WYNKOOP, M. D.
THEOPHILUS STEELE, M. D.
JAMES R. WOOD, M. D.
E. T. T. MARSH, M. D.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.

Armed with this certificate, the friends of Dempsey called on Coroner Young and demanded that the prisoner should be released on bail. The Coroner acceded to this demand, and Dempsey was brought by Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct Police, to the Coroner's office. David J. Daly, of Thirty-third-street and First-avenue, and Bryan McKenney, of No. 98 Park-avenue, became sureties in the sum of $5,000 for the appearance of the accused, to answer any indictment that the Grand Jury may find against him, and he was then released. It is asserted that Miss Stanton has given directions to her legal adviser to institute a civil suit against Dempsey for the assault. Jones, the companion of Dempsey, is still at large, though the Police claim to be searching diligently for him.

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases in the City during the past two weeks:

Week ending Oct. 12.—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 21; scarlet fever, 33; measles, 1; diphtheria, 28; small-pox, 7.

Week ending Oct. 19.—Typhus fever, 7; typhoid, 18; scarlet fever, 25; measles, 2; diphtheria, 15; small-pox, 3.

Increase.—Typhus fever, 3; measles, 1.

Decrease.—Typhoid, 3; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 13; small-pox, 4.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union	77⅛	
300	do	77⅜	
1400	do	77⅛	
900	do	77⅜	
200	do	77⅜	
1000	do	77⅜	
1200	do	77⅝	
100	do	77⅜	
600	do	77⅛	
500	do	77⅜	
400	do	77⅜	
300	do	77⅝	
500	do	78	
200	do	78⅛	
1200	do	78⅛	
700	do	78⅜	
1900	do	78⅛	
1400	do	78⅛	
1200	do	78⅝	
1000	do	79	
500	do	79⅛	
1200	N. Y. C. & Hud	95⅝	
400	do	95⅛	
200	do	95⅜	
200	do	95⅜	
400	do	95⅜	
400	do	95⅜	
500	do	95⅜	
500	do	95⅜	
100	do	95⅜	
300	do	95⅜	
100	do	95⅜	
100	Pacific Mail	100⅛	
200	do	100⅜	
2400	do	101⅜	
1000	do	101	
400	do	101⅜	
200	do	101⅜	
500	do	101⅜	
500	do	101⅜	
500	do	101⅜	
1200	do	101⅜	
1000	do	101⅜	
500	do	101⅜	
200	do	101⅜	
100	do	101⅜	
1000	do	101⅜	
1900	do	101⅜	
1000	do	101⅜	
500	do	101⅜	
600	do	101⅜	
300	do	101⅜	
200	do	101⅜	
700	Lake Shore	91⅜	
200	do	91⅜	
1300	do	91⅜	
300	do	91⅜	
1600	do	91⅜	
900	do	91⅜	
100	B., H. & Erie	84½	
100	Panama	146	
100	St. Paul	56	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¾ A. M.

$3,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		
	n	c.	114⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, C., '81		111¼

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new		75
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old		74¾
3,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July		26
7,000	do		26½
1,000	N. Y. S. B. L. c.		107¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83		92⅜
1,000	Mich. So. & N. I.		103⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. G. bds		100
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st		89
2,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L. G.		77⅜
1,000	Un. Pac. 10s, Inc.		80½
1,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st		93
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.		88⅜
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d		73½
6,000	Tol., P. & W. 1st, Eastern Div.		92
10,000	B., C. & Rfd.		95½
5,000	B. C. R. & M. 1st		90⅜
1,000	Chi. & N. W. S. F.		88
20	Fourth Nat. Bank		110
25	Ger. Am. Trust		100
100	Pac. M. S. S. C.		100⅜
100	do		100
300	do	b. c.	100⅜
100	do		100
600	do		100⅞
100	do		101
100	do	c.	101⅜
300	do		101⅜
400	do		101⅜
200	do	c.	101⅜
700	do		101⅜
30	do		100⅛
200	do	c.	100⅜
100	do		101⅜
600	do		101⅜
500	do	c.	101⅛
200	do		101⅜
500	do		101⅜
500	do		101⅜
1500	W. Un. Tel.	b. c.	79
200	do		79⅛
100	do		79⅛
600	do		79
500	do		79⅛
1200	do	c.	101
1000	do		100⅜
1000	do		100⅜
2000	do		101
2800	do	c.	101⅛
400	do		101⅜
4200	do		101⅜
410	do		101⅞
3800	do		102
1700	Erie Railway		51⅜
300	do		51⅜
300	do		51⅜
100	do	c.	51⅜
500	Lake Shore		92
2000	do		92⅛
300	do		92⅛
2000	do		92⅛
2800	do		92⅛
400	do		92⅛
500	do		92⅛
1900	do		92⅛
1000	do		92⅛
500	do		92⅛
600	do		92⅛
300	do		92⅛
500	do		92⅛
100	do		92⅛
100	do		91⅝
1000	do		91⅝
700	do		91⅝
400	do		92

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new		75⅛
4,000	Tenn. 6s, old		75
20,000	Missouri 8s		93
2,000	Erie 2d M		86
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st		104⅛
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.		77½
500	Canton Co		105
200	Consolidation Coal		44
100	American Coal		40
100	do		47
12	W. Un. Tel		79⅜
25	do		80
200	do	b. c.	80⅜
2900	do		80⅜
1100	do		80⅝
1000	do		80⅜
1500	do		80⅜
100	do		80⅜
3100	do		80⅜
1000	do		80⅜
600	do		80⅜
1500	do		81
1800	do		81
1700	do		80⅞
2300	do		80⅜
200	do	b3.	81
2800	do		81
400	do		81⅛
1200	do		81⅜
1000	do		81⅜
500	do		81⅜
1000	do		81⅜
1000	do		81⅜
1500	do		81⅜
100	do		81⅜
3100	do		81⅜
1000	do		81⅜
600	do	b3.	81
1500	do		81⅛
1800	do		81
1700	do		80⅞
2300	do		80⅜
200	do	b3.	81
2800	do		81
400	do		81⅛
1200	do		81⅜
1000	do		81⅜
500	do		80
200	do		80⅜
100	do		80⅜
600	do		80⅜
1000	do		80⅜
1000	do		80⅜
1000

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT IN ADMIRALTY.—Calendar for Tuesday.—N. A. Benner vs. Steam-ship Circassian; John Ryan vs. Rich. Heshgber, Jr.; New-Jersey Railroad Co. vs. Propeller John Taylor; New-York Lighterage Co. vs. Steam-tug Ed. Levy; Jas. McGlenn vs. Steamer Argo; Wm. Philips et al. vs. Steam-boat Anna & Carry; B. F. Folsom vs. John S. Williams; J. N. Cushing et al. vs. John Laird, Jr.; E. R. Danmeah vs. Schooner Creole; A. K. Spear et al. vs. Propeller Titian; C. Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; A. Tompkins vs. Steam-boat Syracuse; Robt. W. Wheeler vs. Steam-boat City of Norwich; The United States vs. A Lot of Lumber; Edw. Earle vs. Schooner Emeline; J. P. Brown vs. Saml. C. Loud; H. W. Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; R. A. Chapman vs. E. Sanches Y. Deiz.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 934½, Phillips vs. Wolff; 3760, Tryon vs. Merritt et al.; 1016, Mois vs. Husted; 3791, Drake vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3767, Scott vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3763, Norton vs. The Mayor, &c.; 814, Brett et al. vs. Souder et al.; 80½, Ludlow et al. vs. Dole; 912, Claflin et al. vs. Hesslein; 918, Schneider vs. Merrifield; 1046, Moss et al. vs. Husted; 12¾, McLain, an Infant, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2350, Ford vs. Fremont; 961, Hammett et al. vs. Barnard et al.; 806, Meyer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 852, Frankel vs. Ingram; 943, Vanderbilt vs. Albro; 904, Hawley et al. vs. Taylor.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M. 14, The Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Parker et al.; 15, The Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Green; 16 The Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Kalmus Mills Company et al.; 19, Boehm et al. vs. Heidenheimer; 26, Griffin vs. Howard; 33, Holmes vs. Pettengill; 45, Lamar vs. Jones et al. Call 58, Clarke vs. Batier.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Demurrers.—5, the Board of Supervisors vs. Tweed; 9, The Mayor, &c., vs. Tweed; 10, The Board of Supervisors vs. Connolly; 11, The Board of Supervisors vs. Davidson; 12, The Board of Supervisors vs. Tweed; 13, The Board of Supervisors vs. Ingersoll; 14, The Board of Supervisors vs. Miller; 20, Byron vs The New-York City Central Under-ground Railway Company. Law and fact—115 Blood vs. Nesue et al.; 104, Hofman vs. Treadwell; 107, Hollander vs. Baylis; 125, Hunt vs. Hunt; 134, Hoggins vs. Wright et al.; 135, Brown vs. Cochran et al.; 95, Hanks vs. Willets et al.; 48, Robinson vs. Robinson; 63, Bartlett vs. Shirley; 62, Ward vs. Ackerman et al.; 102, Hay vs. White; 62, The Rector, Wardens, Vestrymen of the Church of the Redemption vs. the Rector, Wardens, Vesrymen of Grace Church; 87, Newman vs. Kahnweeler.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1072, Rockwell vs. Calvin; 1078, Same vs. Same; 1174, Breen vs. Rich; 864, Lightstone vs. Weber; 1106, Ransom vs. Ford; 1543, Knowlton vs. The New-York and Providence Steam-ship Company; 390, Hall vs. Baldwin; 866, Steinfeld vs. Summers; 1185, Cunningham vs. Cunningham; 1482, Cornell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1484, Heckscher, Jr., vs. Northrop; 1486, Girbert vs. The New York and Charleston Steam-ship Company; 1498, Jungerman vs. Kuper; 1530, Kennedy vs. Kennedy; 1502, Hillier vs. Oliver.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—(J. R.,) Keck, Sr. vs. Werder; 1105, Frohlichstein et al. vs. Heller; 1143, Bruff vs. Ward; 547, Courtney vs. Baker; 1133, Healey vs. Welch; 1285, Rosenfield vs. The Union Railroad and Transportation Company; 1739, Sloan vs. Johnson; 1741, Same vs. Same; 1175, Ward, Jr., vs. Hadden, Jr., vs. Will; 1541, The Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. Oliver-street Baptist Church; 1525, Friedman vs. Dewes; 1397, Strouse vs. Litchenheim; 1455, Murphy vs. Supp; 1695, Isbrucs vs. Catherwood; 1527, Schneiderwin, Administratrix, vs. Reilly.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J. Court opens at 11 A. M.—1547, Walker vs. The Craftsman's Life Assurance Society; 1386, Carroll vs The Third-avenue Railroad Company; 68, McCauley. Acm nist atrix. vs. Gans; 463, Purdy vs. Grimes; 1, Wellington vs. Bender vs. Everard; 609, Howell vs. Empire Fire Insurance Company; 868, Kreyniberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1124½, White vs. Weldon; 1051, Barnhard vs. Kopp; 846, Hanan vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 332, Fisk vs. Standart; 1637, Prowl vs Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society of the United States; 1712, Shannon vs. Reilly; 546, Wheeler vs. Comstock.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—630, Dillon vs. Riegelman; 503, Tuska vs. Benedict; 560, Silber vs. Third-avenue Railroad Company; 570, Vachs vs. Randolph; 584, Hall vs. Engel; 597, Haskell vs. Hillier; 668, O'Hagan vs. Ryan; 684, Thompson vs Latimer; 686, Haas vs. Dobson; 692, Kolbser vs. Baxter; 696, Hufenstein vs. DeCarey; —, Bradley vs. Bentham; 784, The American Exotic and Botanical Garden Company vs. Lightbody; 726, Heinstein vs. Clews; 720, Wells vs. Dana.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—690, Josscuz vs. Lewis; 409, Greening vs. Mason; 642, McDougall vs. Hatch; 567, Schmidt vs. Weel; 586, Harnett vs. Carney; 620, Cordes vs. Elsas; 633, Delaney vs. Chamberlain; 645, Anderson vs. Low; 665, La Maifa vs. Allegrette; 683 Feldman vs. Merritt; 685 Christy vs. Carey; 687, Paine vs. Thorpe; 745, Debbiee vs. Wells; 747, Dolan vs. Meehan; 749, Reily vs. Whitcomb.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Curtis J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—372, Kessler vs. Russell; 78, Chase vs. Stout; 166, Gaynor vs. Keegan; 214, Schmitt vs. Schneider; 464, Wilson vs. Julian; 516, Paine vs. Bergh; 522, Mittnacht vs. Cohen; 521, Hartwig vs. Wichers; 521½, Decker vs. Cowin; 532½, Wagrec vs. Schwars; 523, Paris vs. Brooklyn Life Insurance Company; 525, Noll vs. Manning; 525½, Murray vs. Valley; 527½, Holsworth vs. Low; 527, Aaron vs. Brennan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, J.—1, Patrick Clifford, murder; 2, Chas. Gordon, robbery; 3, John Glackner, Joseph Bennett, burglary; 4, John Cole, burglary; 5, Joseph Van Riper, bigamy; 6, Henry Smith, grand larceny; 7, Ella Williams, Mary Taylor, grand larceny; 8, William Jones, Thomas Fox, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Held by Brady, J.—1, Michael Dwyer. Joseph Daniels. John Kenney, robbery; 2, Daniel Schwartz, felonious assault and battery; 3, James McGiveney, felonious assault and battery; 4, John Regan, felonious assault and battery; 5, Samuel Mindgett, felonious assault and battery; 6, James Dalton, burglary; 7, James Melvina, burglary; 8, John Wrenn, burglary; 9, Nathaniel Barbham, burglary; 10, John Jones and Patrick Welden, burglary; 11, John Doe, grand larceny; 12, James G. Dodge, grand larceny; 13, Charles Davis and James Whalen, grand larceny; 14, William Freemont, grand larceny; 15, Henry Lee, petit larceny; 16, Edward Cautton, receiving stolen goods, two cases.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 21.

By Judge Sedgwick.

William Knowlton et al. vs. The Providence and New-York Steam-ship Company; motion for stay is granted.

Maria Kaiser vs. Valentine Hirsth; order granted.

Mary E. Lounsbury vs. Orlando B. Potter; order granted.

Adolphus Keppelmann vs. A. J. McLean; order granted.

Mary N. Moore et al. vs. Patrick Sullivan et al.; order granted.

In the matter of the petition of J. Caroline Kneipling; order appointing guardian granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Catharine A. Duce vs. The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company; motion for new trial denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 21.

By Judge Ingraham.

Lizzie Finetize, &c., vs. Morris Silverstine; bail reduced to $250.

Doremus vs. McDowell et al.; judgment granted.

Lester et al. vs. Cohen, &c.; motion granted.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 21.—Flour nominal. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, $1 15@$1 15½; No. 2 do., $1 08@$1 08¾, spot; $1 08¾, October and November; No. 3 do., 97c.@97½c.; Rejected, 87c.@88c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 30c., cash or October; 30¾c., November; Rejected, 28c.@28½c.; No. 2 Canal, 30¼c. Oats steady; No. 2 at 21c.@21½c.; Rejected, 18½c.@19c.; Rye quiet and weak; No. 2 at 56c.@56½c. Barley in fair demand, but at lower rates; $12 50 unchanged; sales at $14 50, spot. $12 50 January. Lard unchanged; sales Summer at 7¼c. Bulk Meats unchanged; Shoniders, 6¼c.@6¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 10¼c.@10½c. Bacon unchanged; Sugar-cured Hams sold at 12c., packed. Whisky steady at 88c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo and Oswego, 2½c. on Corn. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 112,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn; 84,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 47,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls. Flour, 164,000 bushels Wheat, 194,0.0 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 71,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½@$1 13; No. 3 Fall, $1 07. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 25¾c. Barley—All grades nominally unsalable; sample lots of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at a range of 70c.@$1. Rye dull; No. 2, 65c. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork quiet at $15 25. Bacon firm for Clear Sides; over lots of Shoulders at 7½c. 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Lard dull; Summer not worth over 7¾c. Hogs quiet at $3 80@$4 50. Cattle—Good qualities scarce and wanted; left to extra range at $3@$3. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 30,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs, 2,500 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Flour dull and lower at $7 20@$7 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; Red, $1 62@$1 67; White, $1 68@$1 73. Corn dull and unchanged at 40c.@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged; New, 23c.@25c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm at 23c.@25c. Pork firm; stock light; sales at $14@$14 50. Lard quiet; Summer, 7¾c.@7¾c.; no Steam offered; Kettle, 7¾c. Bulk Meats steady for Shoulders at 6c.; no Inter-cured Sides here; nominally 10½c. for Clear Ribs, 10¾c. for Clear. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c., held at 6¾c.; jobbing sales of Clear Rib Sides at 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; stock light. Hogs quiet at $4 20@$4 40. Whisky dull at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; Extras, $5 75@$6 25; Iowa and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 25@$8; Minnesota do., $8@$8 75; Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana do., $8@$8 75; Fancy, $9@$10. Wheat dull; Western Red, $1 69@$1 78; Amber, $1 80. Rye—No sales. Corn dull and weak; Yellow, 64c.@65c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@64c. Oats active; new White, 44c.@45c.; old, 50c.@52c. Coffee firm and stock scarce; Rio, 16¼c.@18¼c., gold. Sugar—Fair to good Refining firm at 9c.@9¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Provisions unchanged. Petroleum teverish; Crude, 18¼c., Refined, 25¼c. Whisky dull at 93½c.

TOLEDO, Oct. 21.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 70; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 59; Extra White Michigan, $1 72; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 61½; Amber Michigan, $1 43; November, $1 42¾; December, $1 43¾; No. 1 Red, $1 51; No. 2 Red, $1 42@$1 42¾. Corn steady; High Mixed, 40¾c.; Low Mixed, 41¾c.; White, 45½c.; no grade, 39¾c. Oats steady; No. 2, 29¾c.; rejected, 27c. Freights—3c.@3½c. to Buffalo; 15½c.@16c. to Oswego. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 72,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 57,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 21.—Flour steady; sales of 2,700 bbls., at $8 25 for No. 1 Spring, $9 25 for Amber Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Red State at $1 70; 1,200 bushels White State at $1 85. Corn quiet at 51c. Barley dull; sales of 4,500 bushels Bay Quinte at $1 06; 16,000 bushels do. on private terms Corn-meal, $1 40 for bolted, $1 25 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $16; Shipstuffs, $20; Middling, $22 ₱ ton. Highwines, 90c. Canal Freights unsettled and firmer; Barley, 9c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 52c. Receipts by Lake—7,200 bushels Wheat, 194,000 bushels Barley, 4,444,000 feet Lumber. Shipped by Canal—22,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Berley, 1,769,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, $1 12½@$1 13; No. 3 Fall, $1 07. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 38c. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2, 25¾c. Barley—All grades nominally unsalable; sample lots of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota at a range of 70c.@$1. Rye dull; No. 2, 65c. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork quiet at $15 25. Bacon firm for Clear Sides; over lots of Shoulders at 7½c. 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12c. Lard dull; Summer not worth over 7¾c. Hogs quiet at $3 80@$4 50. Cattle—Good qualities scarce and wanted; left to extra range at $3@$3. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 30,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs, 2,500 Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 21.—Flour dull and lower at $7 20@$7 50. Wheat dull and unchanged; Red, $1 62@$1 67; White, $1 68@$1 73. Corn dull and unchanged at 40c.@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 68c.@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged; New, 23c.@25c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm at 23c.@25c. Pork firm; stock light; sales at $14@$14 50. Lard quiet; Summer, 7¾c.@7¾c.; no Steam offered; Kettle, 7¾c. Bulk Meats steady for Shoulders at 6c.; no Inter-cured Sides here; nominally 10½c. for Clear Ribs, 10¾c. for Clear. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¾c., held at 6¾c.; jobbing sales of Clear Rib Sides at 11c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; stock light. Hogs quiet at $4 20@$4 40. Whisky dull at 88c.

above 14c. Many factory-men are holding for higher prices. Buyers anticipate a decline, because of the heavy Fall make. At Little Falls, 1,000 boxes of Farm Dairy were offered and sold; sales were made at 12c. and 13c.; the ruling figures were 13½c. and 13¾c. There were 10,000 boxes of Factory Cheese offered, and 5,400 boxes sold; the highest figure was 15c., the ruling price 14¼c.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 21.—Flour steady; Extra Family, $6 50@$7; A No. 1, $7 75@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat steady at $1 45@$1 60. Corn quiet at 45c.@47c. Oats, 28c.@30c. Rye wanted at 65c.@70c. Barley quiet at 75c.@90c. Provisions nominal. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.; stock scarce. Lard—Tierces, 8¾c.; kegs, 10½c. No other articles of Hog product here. Whisky steady at 88c.@89c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unsettled; No. 1, $1 19¾; No. 2, $1 12¾. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 31¾c. Oats dull and nominal; No. 2, 24c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 53c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 Fall, 87c. Lake Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 18c.; to Oswego, 26c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 137,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 21.—Flour steady. Wheat nominal; No. 1 Winter Red, $1 53; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 41. Corn inactive; Ellen Mixed, 48c.; Low Mixed, 47c., for fresh receipts. Oats—No. 1 quiet at 33c. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and firm at 24c. for car lots; 26c. for trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Cotton active; Good Ordinary, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 19¼c.@19¾c.; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 2,433 bales; gross, 4,709 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,741 bales; coastwise, 1,400 bales; sales today, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,700 bales; stock, 72,992 bales.

DETROIT, Oct. 21.—Wheat steady; Extra, $1 70; No. 1 White, $1 60@$1 61; Amber Michigan, $1 42@$1 43. Corn dull and lower at 45c. Oats in good demand at 33c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn active and higher at 60c., shelled. Oats dull and drooping; Mixed, 38c.@39c. Bacon dull and droopmg; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Lard dull and unchanged at 10c.@11c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 21.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 37c. Resin firm at $3 80 for Strained, $4 for low No. 1, $5 25 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $3 25 for Hard, $5 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 30.

MOBILE, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet but firm; Good Ordinary, 18c.; Low Middling, 18¾c.; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 3,118 bales; exports coastwise, 2,322 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 9,630 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.—Cotton quiet and dull; Middling, 18¾c.@18¾c.; net receipts, 2,186 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,094 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 27,634 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 21.—Cotton firm and in good demand; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 4,374 bales; exports coastwise, 5,371 bales; sales, 2,299 bales; stock, 45,767 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—It is probable that an advance in the rate of discount of the Bank of England will be made today.

11¾ A. M.—Consols opened at 92 for money, and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 91¾; 1867, 92¾; 10-40s, 87½; new 5s, 88¼. Erie Railway Shares, 40¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols for money, 91¾. American Securities flat; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91; 1867s, 92¾. Erie Railway shares, 40¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 91¾; 1867s, 92¾. Erie Railway Shares, 40¾.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 21.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 96¾ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Oct. 21.—Rentes, 52f. 22c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 21—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9¾d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10¾d. The sales of day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are now estimated at 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Middling Orleans for October at 10¾d.

1¾ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and steady. Provisions—Cheese, 63s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export.

EVENING—Common Rosin, 11s. 9½d. @ 12s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 41s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 18½d. ₱ gallon.

ANTWERP, Oct. 21—Petroleum, 54½f. for fine Pale American.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture.

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham-Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, **DINING-ROOM SUITES,** MIRRORS, DESKS, and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, **MATTRESSES & BEDDING,** at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

Payments by Instalments, if Desired.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDding cheap for cash, or weekly or monthly payments taken, at G. REID'S, No. 333 Hudson-st.

DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT pain, fifteen years; benumbing application. Beautiful teeth, $1; set, $10. Plumpers for hollow checks. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 155 Grand-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., **And at the "Times" West-Side Office,** No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT C. JACQUIN'S,

Agent of the Alsace-Lorraine Society FRENCH AND GERMAN OFFICE, has removed to **No. 76 Bleecker-st., near 6th-av.** May be found a large number of desirable servants for every capacity, both male and female.

AT THE NORMAL CALIFORNIA and New-York Employment Bureau, No. 188 6th-av., (over drug-store,) constantly on hand a large selection of competent and strictly reliable German, English, Scotch, Swede, American and Irish help, male and female. References investigated.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMan and first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, game, soups of all kinds, side dishes, pastry, creams, jellies, excellent baker; has lived in the best families; country or City; will take hotel, boarding-house, &c.; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

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COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS good cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; will assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook in a small private family; is a good cook and baker; can furnish good City reference. Call at No. 221 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook; thoroughly understands her business; excellent baker; good reference. Call for two days at No. 1,270 3d-av., between 80th and 81st sts.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK. EXcellent washer and ironer in a small private family; also a young woman as chamber-maid or maid to a child, could sew; wish to live together; object to Williamsburg or Brooklyn; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 45 53d-st., corner Madison-av.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as cook; is a splendid washer and ironer; can do all kinds of flutting, and is willing to make herself generally useful in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 242 West 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO sisters, one is a first-rate cook, the other a good chamber-maid and waitress, wish situations together; they can show four years' City reference from their last employer; for a small private family they would be willing to do the work of the house between them. Inquire for A. and K. R., at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—AN ENGLISHWOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; excellent baker; understands all kinds of cooking and fancy dishes; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 40 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., over private stable.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-RATE COOK, WHO understands some French cooking; can make good soups; meats, game, boning, &c.; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker, and nice desserts, side dishes, &c.; has the best of recommendations. Apply at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a very respectable lady, respectable woman, who understands her work thoroughly; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker and baker; will give best City reference from former employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, LAUNDRESS, &c.—TWO ENGlish girls, one as first-class cook; understands all kinds meats, pastry and desserts of all kinds; one as laundress and chamber-maid; both first-class, and good reference from last employer. 301 East 14th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c., private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A PLAIN FRENCH COOK, AND nurse and seamstress, both together; cook speaks English, nurse scarcely any; she will do any kind of upstairs work in order to go with the cook; country preferred. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—AN EXTRA GOOD PLAIN COOK with five years' reference from her last place, (City family,) desires a situation in a respectable family; is tidy, sober, and good-natured; wages not less than $18. Call at No. 427 6th-av., upstairs.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as good cook; will assist with washing and ironing; wages no object; a good home desired; good reference. Call at No. 645 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook and excellent bread-maker; no objection to do the plain washing; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 230 East 46th-st., second floor, front rooms.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook in a private family; an excellent washer and ironer; good baker; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 476 7th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, &c.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK; EXcellent washer and ironer in a small private family; also a young woman as chamber-maid or maid to a child, could sew; wish to live together; object to Williamsburg or Brooklyn; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 45 53d-st., corner Madison-av.

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LORD & TAYLOR

Are offering a fine assortment of Goods in the following departments, to which attention is respectfully called:

LINENS.—Housekeeping Linens, Towels, Towelings, Napkins, Table-cloths, in endless variety and reasonable prices.

FLANNELS.—Imported Welsh White and Colored Flannels. Also, Striped and Plaid. Operas, in cloth shades, from 50c. per yard.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Gents' Dressing-gowns and Smoking Jackets in large assortment and moderate prices. Also, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties, &c., &c. Dents' London Gloves, suitable for dress and driving.

GLOVES.—Ladies' and Gents' Kid Gloves, including the famous Dent and Despres Gloves, plain and embroidered, all colors and shades.

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THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS DEPOT IN AMERICA is the

GRAND CENTRAL

FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF

R. H. MACY & CO.

It is our HIGHEST PRIDE to sell our goods at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

MACY.	GRAND
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January*, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—PYGMALION AND GALATEA—Mr. Geo. Boniface, Miss Catharine Rogers.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—AGNES—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.—Mlle. Aimee, Mons. Juteau, &c.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ABRAH NA POGUE—Mr. and Mrs. Dion Boucicault.

BOWERY THEATRE.—BREAKERS: OR, SUMMER LIFE AT CAPE MAY—Mr. Edward P. Wilks.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 718 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

STEINWAY HALL.—LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH—Subject, "Peculiar People."

FOOT HOUSTON-STREET.—BAILEY'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE. Afternoon and evening.

FOOT THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—STONE'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE. Day and evening.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The regular circulation of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES *has now reached the high figure of* **116,080** *copies, and new subscriptions are coming in every day. The* WEEKLY TIMES *is now sent into every State and Territory, to bona fide subscribers. Its columns, therefore, afford excellent opportunities for advertisers.*

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
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Subscriptions to either or our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

The importance of securing a good Assembly for the next session of the Legislature cannot be overestimated. The completion of local reforms will largely depend upon it, and we are glad to see that the Republicans are alive to the serious responsibility which rests upon them. In the Eleventh Assembly District, last night, Mr. A. B. CORNELL, at present Chairman of the State Committee, was nominated by acclamation. This is a measure on which the party and the public may fairly be congratulated. Mr. CORNELL is known to everybody in the State as an able and upright man—one who can be thoroughly depended on to struggle for those reforms which the interests of the people demand. He will be proof against all sinister influences. We only wish our side of the Assembly could be exclusively composed of such men. Mr. CORNELL will undoubtedly be elected, and we are confident he will increase, by his course in the Legislature, the respect which his career in public life has already won for him.

A certain JOHN A. GRISWOLD, an Ex-Congressman from Greene County, is stumping the State for the Democratic ticket. We are surprised to learn that some of our friends should have confounded this person with that steadfast and loyal Republican, JOHN A. GRISWOLD, of Troy. The likeness between the two is only in name. *The* GRISWOLD is now, as ever, one of the ablest, most genial, and most popular of the leaders of the Republican Party in the interior of the State.

The *Tribune*—struck with sudden remorse for its infamous attacks upon Speaker BLAINE, (whose name it forged to a document,) Gen. BARLOW, HENRY CLEWS, Senator WILSON, Mr. DAWES, and other gentlemen—exclaimed yesterday, "It is becoming a serious matter how long this unprincipled game of malicious libel shall be allowed to go on." It is, indeed; as the Professor—a professional libeler—and his employers are likely to find out before many months have rolled over their heads. Isn't it beautiful to hear the Professor protesting against "libels," after the scandalous inventions he has recently set on foot about Speaker BLAINE and Attorney-General BARLOW, to take only two instances? As for Mr. S. L. M. BARLOW'S case, wait until it is fully heard. The *Tribune* howled when we attacked ASTOR, TAYLOR, ROBERTS, & Co., for their whitewashing report—and again when we denounced TWEED & Co. as thieves. These were "libels" in its eyes—but we proved our case. Suppose judgment is deferred on the present issue until all the evidence is in?

The Second Congressional District of Tennessee is the scene of a lively triangular contest between HORACE MAYNARD, Republican, B. F. CHEATHAM, Democrat, and ANDREW JOHNSON, Independent Democrat. Mr. MAYNARD'S majority in 1870 was only 532 in a vote of 16,170, but he has been a member of Congress for many years, and deserves and receives the hearty respect of all parties. As between the two men opposing him, Mr. JOHNSON represents the more loyal section of his present party, CHEATHAM is an Ex-Confederate General, and although personally a man of kindly character and intentions, he is supported in the most violent manner by the extreme Southern and secession element.

The Greeley papers have been raising a great cry of "fraud" over the election in Pennsylvania, but our opponents on the spot have not the face to keep up that pretense. Thus, Col. Forney, (who tried all he knew to defeat our ticket in the recent election,) remarked in his *Press* yesterday:

"He who lays his filthy fingers on the *spotless purity of such a victory* for the purpose of converting it to his personal aggrandizement and elevation, is, of course, sooner or later, destined to be struck down in his career of infamy, and his memory clothed with the disgrace with which unerring justice arrays the vile and the dishonest."

There is a warning which Professors, among others, cannot afford to disregard.

The Committee of Seventy has indorsed the nomination of Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER for Mayor, of Ex-Judge NOAH DAVIS for the Supreme Court, and of Mr. HOOPER C. VAN VORST for the Superior Court. We understand that Mr. HAVEMEYER'S acceptance of his nomination will be made public today. Now that all sections of Reformers are practically united in regard to the chief local offices to be filled at next election, let us have a vigorous and harmonious canvass. Much work remains to be done, and there is but little time left for doing it.

Keep Working.

Two or three weeks ago, Pennsylvania was the accepted battle-ground of the Greeley faction. The *Tribune* announced very positively that the State was certain to elect BUCKALEW, which, it said, was equivalent to the vote of the State being cast for GREELEY. "The State is safe now," it said, "and from this day the majority of BUCKALEW will increase." Perhaps if Mr. GREELEY had been managing his own paper during this campaign, he would have ventured on fewer boasts and predictions just before election. In this case, the result of the contest in Pennsylvania completely staggered the Greeleyites. At first they cried "fraud," but they were soon obliged to admit that fraud could not account for a majority of over thirty-five thousand. After holding on to the State as long as they could, and to their explanations of its loss, they were compelled to turn their attention to another quarter. It is New-York which they single out now. They have, in turn, claimed the two States which cast the largest electoral votes—New-York thirty-five, and Pennsylvania twenty-nine—and by reckoning these States as "sure for GREELEY" they contrive to give their famous "tables" an encouraging look. A "fresh look at them" now and then has probably restrained ETHAN ALLEN from sounding the call to arms, and beginning the awful massacre he has threatened in case of GRANT'S re-election.

We all saw how the boasts and predictions of GREELEY'S supporters turned out in reference to Pennsylvania. They are doomed to a still greater disappointment in this State, for they have far less reason for claiming it than they had for claiming Pennsylvania. According to the *Tribune*, CURTIN, and FORNEY, Gen. HARTRANFT, the Republican candidate for Governor, was a most unpopular man. BUCKALEW could beat him easily. The defection of CURTIN made the thing quite certain. "One blast upon his bugle horn was worth a thousand men," &c. Now, we do not fight against so many difficulties in this State. The Fentonites and Cochranites have forsaken us, and heaven be praised for it. The "Tammany Republicans," so long a reproach to our party, are now avowedly, as they always were actually, under Tammany management. The honest men of the party are on one side—the "scalawags" on the other. The reform bodies in this City are all with us—the interests of every tax-payer prompt him to vote for our candidates. DIX for Governor and HAVEMEYER for Mayor—could anybody suggest safer men for office? Can any one doubt that State and City will be in capable and honest hands if these gentlemen are elected?

The only danger we have to fight against is the apathy arising from excess of confidence. If anything could rouse our friends to renewed exertions it would be the fact that the *Tribune*, *Herald*, *World*, and other organs of the Greeleyites are bidding the rank and file to take fresh courage, because New-York will probably be carried by them. Why give the least excuse for the repetition of such a boast? We should all feel very badly after election if it was found that through carelessness we had saddled ourselves with KERNAN for Governor, with the contingent dangers to our Common Schools, and a Tammany candidate for Mayor. This result is only to be avoided by hard work. Let each Republican determine to do his duty, just as our friends did in this City last year. All is not won while we have a single position left to contest. If you want to see the way in which the Greeleyites are trying to keep their courage up, read the following passage from one of their papers of yesterday:

"The number of electoral votes necessary to choose a President is 184. The old slave States give 138. The election in Georgia tends to show that there is a possibility that all those States, with the exception of South Carolina, which seems to belong to GRANT'S man MOSES, may, under certain contingencies, go for Dr. GREELEY in November. Leaving South Carolina out of the list, those States would give him 131 votes, which is only 53 short of the number required to elect him. Assuming, for the purposes of this calculation, that Dr. GREELEY will obtain these 131 Southern votes, where in the North can he get the other 53 votes? New-York casts 35, Indiana 15, and Nevada 3, amounting to the precise number required. Besides these, there are New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Wisconsin, California and Oregon to draw upon."

Now all this is very absurd, but instead of laughing at it now, let us save it for a little harmless amusement after election; and, in the meantime, go to work to demonstrate the folly of GREELEY and his friends in claiming New-York. Let us not rest until after the 5th of November.

The Court of Appeals Amendment.

There is one question to be decided at the ensuing election in this State on which all sensible men of both parties should vote alike. It is the question of the adoption of a constitutional amendment submitted by the Legislature, last Winter, authorizing the extension of the term of the Commission of Appeals two years. The necessity for this amendment arose as follows:

The Commission of Appeals were authorized to take up and decide all causes on the calendar of the old Court of Appeals up to January, 1869; all subsequent appeals went to the new Court, which, it was expected, would sit immediately. Delay occurred, and the new Court was not organized till July, 1870, and then found five hundred causes on its calendar. The result is that these last two years have not enabled the new Court to clear its calendar, and all appeals are two years behind. The amendment to the Constitution authorizes the Commission of Appeals to sit for two years longer, (its present term being only three years,) for the purpose of disposing of the accumulated causes.

No one can, so far as we can see, be opposed to this simple measure for facilitating the administration of justice. Its effect, direct and indirect, will be very great and beneficial. We hope that the Bar throughout the State will give personal attention to this matter. If that is done, the amendment will unquestionably be adopted, as it ought to be.

The Local Contest.

The dread which the Tammany organs entertain in regard to the strength of Mr. HAVEMEYER'S candidacy for the Mayoralty is pretty well illustrated by the ridiculous efforts they are making to convince the people that he is not really a candidate at all. Before his nomination, the *Tribune* showed its marvelous ignorance of local affairs by boldly asserting that Mr. HAVEMEYER was the candidate, of all others, best fitted to serve as a "dummy" to help to run in Senator O'BRIEN. Since his nomination, it appears to entertain some misgivings on this score, and begins to discount the possibility of his being "run in earnest." The likelihood of such an event excites its compassion on behalf of Mr. O'BRIEN. It expresses, accordingly, a maudlin kind of concern lest the man whom it has foully libeled for weeks in succession should prove to have been "used and betrayed." After calling a man a "thief," a "jail-bird," a "convict," and other names of equally pleasant odor, the sympathy of the *Tribune* on his behalf cannot fail to be fully appreciated. As we have said before, our objections to Mr. O'BRIEN'S candidacy rest on wholly different grounds from those covered by the slanders of the organ. As a State Senator, Mr. O'BRIEN certainly kept better faith with the party of reform than that eminent Greeleyite, ALVORD, or that quondam member of the same gang, JAMES W. HUSTED. If the *Tribune* expects that all those who do not believe its reckless libels against Senator O'BRIEN must necessarily vote for him, it will be rudely undeceived on the evening of Nov. 5.

It is a very excellent joke to hear the name of Sheriff BRENNAN trumpeted forth as a champion of Reform. We believe BRENNAN and the set who procured the nomination of Mr. LAWRENCE to be in the main most improper men to govern this City. Anybody who supposes that they would place a candidate in the field, pledged to a programme of uncompromising reform, must, perforce, presume them to be fools. We have nothing to say against the personal character or antecedents of Mr. LAWRENCE. The fact of his being found in exceedingly bad company is a very sufficient reason for all honest men opposing him. Sheriff BRENNAN has illegal claims against the City for salaries of his clerks and deputies, amounting to at least fifty thousand dollars. Can any man in his senses suppose that he is working with all his might in favor of a candidate for Mayor who will not help him to place a more pliant official in the Controller's office than the one who has refused to honor his illegal requisitions? Sheriff BRENNAN is working to obtain, among other things, the twelve months' arrears of salaries which the public has no right to pay, and to secure for the future any diminution of his very fat fees under this head. The citizens of New-York can help him to this little piece of spoliation by voting for Mr. LAWRENCE.

Let the people of this City remember that the approaching local contest places them once more on their trial before the Union and before the world. The corruptions which were suffered to go on unchecked in our municipal administration were a scandal not only to the City, but to the cause of republican government everywhere. We were only half vindicated by the popular uprising of last Fall. Unless we show the vigor and firmness required to follow up the advantage which was then gained, the reform element in the City will be shown to be a merely spasmodic farce, which knaves can easily defy if they only give it time to exhaust itself. The City would never have had thirty millions of stolen or wasted money added to its debt, and another thirty millions filched from its taxation, but for the apathy of its "respectable" voters. Once let apathy be allowed to reassume its sway, and the revival of the reign of plunder and misrule is but a question of months. And the next time that we enter on this descending scale of local administration, the consequences will be far more fatal and difficult of correction than before, in virtue of the utter hopelessness which will come over the minds of all good men as to the possibility of maintaining the cause of public honesty for more than twelve months consecutively. The verdict of all outside observers will, moreover, be "New-York deserves to be robbed."

"Sweetness and Light."

To try to make Mr. HORACE GREELEY absurd is surely like gilding refined gold, and painting the lily. Yet here is Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL, of New-Jersey, doing it up in such splendid shape that it is hard to tell which cuts the most absurd figure—himself or GREELEY. Mr. SCOVEL, in an evil hour, has been tempted to pen an appeal in behalf of the "Sage" to the people of New-Jersey; and all we can say is that a few more such "appeals" should cut the supporters of the "Sage" down to a corporal's guard. Either from a total lack of the sense of humor, or from that Mephistophelean spirit which is said to animate the soul of the editor of the *Sun*, Mr. SCOVEL has put his foot in it, so far as his client's interests are concerned, with a vengeance. Setting out with the statement that "this is not the time for words," he proceeds to deluge the people of New-Jersey with a torrent of what, if not pure burlesque, is simply drivel; and if we dismiss the former conjecture, we should say that, if any hand but the "Professor's" could have written the last ineffably funny *Tribune* "Prospectus," it must have been that of Mr. JAMES M. SCOVEL.

It was on last Saturday afternoon that Mr. SCOVEL put forth his amazing manifesto, and we take the earliest opportunity to do it justice. By it we are instructed—on the strength, no doubt, of late events in Pennsylvania and Ohio—that Mr. GREELEY is straightway to smash Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party, "at the head of a Grand Army of the Young Men of the Nation, and of old men, as well, who have never bent the knee to Baal in politics;" the antagonism to "Baal" being typified, of course, by a leader who rats to get office, and makes hole-and-corner bargains with his life-long foes to revenge himself on his life-long, but unappreciative, friends. The "Baal" haters are likewise to be assisted, we find, by "high-minded men who believe, and believing who fear, that the Spirit of Party, animated and kept alive by the Spirit of Faction, if not scourged to the Death, will soon become too powerful for the People and too strong for the Spirit of Nationality, which never seeks Power to use it for base ends, but asks that Power, at all times and everywhere, may be so guided and guarded by pure law that a divided and suffering People—once more homogeneous—by a bland assimilation (again a reconciled Nation) may become great and prosperous and happy."

—If that sentence does not gain Mr. SCOVEL immortality, the world is all vanity and vexation, and modest merit goes for naught. So tasteful a Conglomeration of Homogeneous Assimilation, if used as a cudgel, ought to make the Spirit of Faction and the Spirit of Party dance a wild *pas de fascination* over the grave of Dr. JOHNSON. But the luminary of New-Jersey is so far only at the beginning of his richness. His felicitous comparison of Gen. GRANT with Lord BACON—which is almost as good as to compare GREELEY with SOCRATES, or SCOVEL with ADDISON—will attract much admiration; a stroke far superior, however, he keeps in reserve. "The greatest is behind." If any one can read the choice passage that follows without roars of laughter, it must be such arch humorists as AUGUST BELMONT or AUGUSTUS SCHELL. Read and enjoy: "In HORACE GREELEY we present to the American people a statesman who would scorn to do a mean act or to consummate a wrong to make himself President. He represents no ways that are dark. HORACE GREELEY represents sincerity in statesmanship, and in character what MATTHEW ARNOLD calls 'sweetness and light.' He is sunshine and strength, with an eye like Apollo, that 'lends brightness, and never yet knew shadow.'"

Who shall say that there is no fun left in the world, while GREELEY still lives in it and has for panegyrist a SCOVEL, and for organ grinder a "Professor of Journalism?" The "sage," as the representative of "sweetness and light" is enough to make one laugh at a funeral. Observe him, too, as "Apollo," clad in "sunshine and strength," and petrifying some lovely Acantha with the awful splendor of his regards! Mr. SCOVEL must have been reading his SWINBURNE lately, *e. g.*:

"Yea, is not even Apollo, with hair and harp-string of gold,
A bitter god to follow, a beautiful god to be-hold?"

We imagine that SCOVEL and his friends will find GREELEY a sufficiently bitter god to follow before they get through with him, and that this application of the line will not be ironical, however the latter part of it may be. But the imagination that can picture GREELEY in seriousness as the embodiment of "sweetness and light" is positively remarkable as a psychological study. That a man notoriously bigoted and prejudiced, for forty years opposed to the most enlarged conceptions of political economy and of the relations of peoples and governments, a man to whom high and liberal culture is distasteful, if not abhorrent, and who can be proved, by every rule of logic and record of facts, to have been and to be a man of expedients and not of principles—to couple such an one with MATTHEW ARNOLD'S famous words is either burlesque or child's play. And as we do not find elsewhere in Mr. SCOVEL'S compositions traces of the particular form of genius which leads a SHERIDAN to serve up his friends, CUMBERLAND and WOODFALL, as *Sir Fretful Plagiary* and *Mr. Sneer*, the conclusion is less favorable to Mr. SCOVEL'S intellectual calibre than could be wished.

For all this we must own that Mr. SCOVEL has a right to his own notions of "sweetness and light," and a right to people his Olympus at his own sweet will. Anyhow, there is only a fortnight left to do it in, and that we will not begrudge him. So, with GREELEY for Apollo, and GRATZ BROWN, we suppose, for Bacchus; with DANA, shall we say, as Jupiter, and SCOVEL to forge his (Jersey) lightning; with the editor of the *World* for Mercury, BELMONT for Cupid, and SCHELL for Mars, the Greeleyites may revel in their new Olympus until the 5th of November; after which we promise them quite as much "sweetness and light" as their nerves will at that date be in a condition to stand.

An Important Decision.

Judge BARRETT'S decision on the application for a mandamus by the Fire Commissioners against the Controller is an important advance in the great movement of local reform. Following the example of the Commissions which were in force prior to the enactment of the charter of 1870, several of the City Departments, including the Fire Department, assumed the exclusive power over the appropriations set apart for their use, and the sole right to audit and settle all claims against the City to be paid from such appropriations. When CONNOLLY was Controller, he tacitly sanctioned this usurpation, thereby reducing the Finance Department to be a mere instrument to provide funds to be disposed of as the various departments thought proper. The result was that each department had a staff of retainers on their pay-rolls, specially charged with the financial duties of the Department.

Controller GREEN, shortly after entering upon his present office, objected to this system of administration and the heavy expenses it imposed upon the City. In order to bring about the necessary reform, a test case was made as to the Fire Department. Mr. O'GORMAN, the Counsel to the Corporation, in a lengthy opinion which he furnished to the Fire Department, supported the claims of the Commissioners, but the Controller declined to be guided by this opinion. The Fire Commissioners thereupon applied for a mandamus, to compel him to deposit the funds appropriated for the Department to the credit of the Commissioners in the bank designated by them. The matter was fully argued before Judge BARRETT, who has given judgment sustaining the Controller, the effect of which will be that all bills incurred by the Departments must be presented to the Controller, who alone has the power to audit, adjust, and settle them. This decision will give to the citizens of New-York an additional feeling of security, as it insures an honest administration in matters from which strict official investigation has been too long excluded.

Privileged Murder.

The horrible travesty of justice which resulted in the acquittal of Mrs. FAIR has already begun to bear its legitimate fruits. The rash attack made by young CRITTENDEN upon his father's assassin, as we find it described in the San Francisco papers, was an error which the young man's family and friends have every reason to deplore. Whether his intention was to kill the woman, or only to frighten her from the city, the attempt must be unequivocally condemned by every right judgment. Public opinion in San Francisco, we are fain to believe, must speedily drive Mrs. FAIR into an exile which civilized society everywhere should be willing to confirm and continue. That justice which the law sometimes denies, the universal contempt and abhorrence of mankind often replaces, and young CRITTENDEN only wrongs his own desire for vengeance by an act which gives the murderess a plausible excuse for assuming the rôle of the martyr.

But, having thus expressed our entire disapproval of Mr. CRITTENDEN'S course, we may be permitted to repeat that it was but the natural outcome of the events which preceded it. The maddening sense of outrage, the frenzy of despair and humiliation, which must possess a man who sees his father brutally shot down in cold blood, and the murderess tranquilly exonerated by a jury of her countrymen, hardly any effort of imagination will help one to realize without actual experience. Such verdicts as this which has just disgraced San Francisco, and which has many no less disgraceful precedents, must necessarily cause men to forget that distinction of sex which such women as Mrs. FAIR remember only when they need it as the shield of most unwomanly crimes. If women resort to the weapons of men, they must expect to be met with men's weapons; if they deliberately unsex themselves, it is hard to see on what score they can any longer claim consideration by reason of their sex. And if juries persist in holding forth to women this virtual immunity of murder, there can be but one issue from the violence of human passions. If young CRITTENDEN should kill Mrs. FAIR for killing his father, the jury that acquitted her might very possibly hang him. Public sentiment might even assent to the punishment, but it would be with a conscious shock. And the next man who, under similar circumstances, shot the next woman would probably not be hanged at all; in other words, we should revert to a primitive condition of social anarchy.

To escape this inevitable and logical result two things are necessary; first, such a general reform of our jury system as shall make intelligence and not ignorance the essential qualification of a juror; second, a resolute and final declaration of public opinion against any recognition of sex in crime. A woman murderer, convicted after a fair trial, must be regarded and treated precisely as a man in the same condition; the fact that she is a woman must in no case blind her judges to the fact that she is a murderer, or avail so much as a feather's weight to preserve her from the full sentence of the law. And if to hang women be repugnant to the spirit of modern civilization, as seems clearly to be the case, let that fact also be recognized on the statute-books, but let a suitable penalty be substituted and impartially enforced. No law is better than a law habitually overridden: no class is so dangerous to the public welfare as a class which feels itself to be privileged for evil. Neither that indulgent gallantry which is a part of social education, nor that deeper feeling of reverence for womanhood inherent in the blood of Northern races, must blind us to the truth that women can and do commit the most atrocious crimes, and that bad women are even more dangerous, as they are more revolting, than bad men. Until we give earnest and practical enforcement of this truth in our murder trials, our laws against homicide might as well, so far as real justice is concerned, be repealed at once.

MINOR TOPICS.

Latest reports from Pennsylvania fully confirm the view we took pending the October elections, that many thousand voters, both Republican and Democratic, will sustain President GRANT in November who did not vote for HARTRANFT. That State bids fair to roll up a perfectly unprecedented majority in November. Let New-York see to it that her own vote is as fully and fairly brought out.

The fact that but a few more days are left for the manufacture of Democratic campaign fiction makes it pretty certain that the falsehoods exposed by Gen. SPINNER, (see our Washington dispatches,) are among the last with which the public will be afflicted. They are certainly among the most offensive, which is, perhaps, one reason why their authors have confined them, as far as possible, to the rural districts. But it is a poor compliment to American farmers, after all, to offer them such palpable and preposterous inventions. We venture to say that no man will believe that six hundred millions have been stolen from the United States Treasury, except one who has been voting the Democratic ticket "blind" for at least ten years. As these men might be counted on to vote it this year, these particular lies would seem to have been wasted.

Joint debates, after the old Southern fashion, are being held by the candidates for Congress in ANDREW JOHNSON'S district in Tennessee. One recently took place in a grove, where the followers of the rebel Gen. CHEATHAM mounted in the trees about the stand and pelted Mr. JOHNSON with harmless but annoying missiles, while enlivening his discourse with those spirited interruptions that became so familiar to the country by the reports of the famous speeches from the White House steps. It revives something of one's respect for the ex-President to find that he is now persecuted mainly by the Confederate roughs, "lewd fellows of the baser sort," who twit him with "deserting" the rebel cause and "conspiring with the North." It makes one remember the day when Mr. JOHNSON took the bold stand for the Union which made him the nominee of the Union Party for Vice-President with Mr. LINCOLN, and endeared him at the time to that noble man and to the country as well.

The *Express* continues true to its practice of bashing up extracts from disreputable journals and calling them the "Spirit of the Press." Yesterday it gave prominence to the opinions of a Sunday newspaper, whose filthy contents are a disgrace to journalism, in regard to the increase of the City debt. The impudence with which that journal abetted and participated in the worst corruptions of the Ring, and ascribes the increase of local burdens to the Reformers, is only equaled by that of the journal which reproduces such an opinion, while it consistently suppresses the evidence both of the stealings of Tammany, and of the plans of the men who are laboring to have Tammany reinstated.

The canoe regatta of last Saturday will undoubtedly give a new impulse to canoeing in this country. Though, owing to unforeseen accidents, but four canoes, instead of nine, entered for the race, the splendid sailing qualities shown by those which did take part in it have demonstrated both the speed and stanchness of the miniature yachts. Those who witnessed the regatta must not imagine that cruising in a canoe is the same thing as racing. The canoes that spread such a disproportionate amount of canvas in comparison with their size, on Saturday last, are much more modestly rigged when in their cruising dress. As the main end of the canoe is to cruise, its fitness for that purpose must not be judged from its appearance when in racing trim; and although one or two of the racing canoes capsized after the race was over, there would have been no reason for such an accident had they been rigged with cruising spars and sails.

When, early in the century, the Prussian army overran Champagne, the CLICQUOTS, in common with others in their line of life, suffered pretty considerably in their cellars. In the end, however, good came out of evil, for the foe went away with so agreeable a recollection of their libations, that champagne rose immeasurably in popularity in Germany, and an immensely increased demand was the consequence. Possibly a similar course of events has led to an increased consumption of what is now German beer. By a recent statement it appears that the quantity sent from Elsass during the past six months has been enormous. The French ordinarily move about but little, and very likely thousands in the parts remote from Strasbourg never knew the excellence of its brew until that city was about to cease to be a part of their own country. The new rate of duties between Elsass and France commenced in July, and the next returns will be very eagerly scanned to see whether with the high tariff imposed there will still be an active demand for Elsassian produce.

If there is one crime more hideous than any other it is that of the wretch who places obstructions on the railway track, in order to wreck trains laden with passengers. And yet it is one which is perpetrated in this country with great frequency, and hitherto with almost invariable impunity. In no case has the perpetrator met with anything like the punishment which he deserved. It is strange that the miscreants who, either for plunder or revenge, thus try to compass the horrible death of scores of men and women, should not be discovered, arrested and promptly punished. Even the most ordinary enterprise on the part of the officers of the law ought to be able to arrest the criminals, and if there is no law which would give them to the gallows, such a law should be passed at once. The recent attempt to wreck a train near Paterson, N. J., came very near being successful, but we do not learn that there is any probability of the discovery and arrest of the guilty persons.

The personal organ of Mr. GREELEY seems to think that the most crushing attack it can make upon any public man is to assert that he is in partnership with TWEED. If the unsupported and baseless statement of such a connection be considered damaging, what must

OBITUARY.

Jean-Henri Merle D'Aubigne.

A cable telegram from Geneva, Switzerland, states that Rev. Jean-Henri Merle D'Aubigne, the celebrated historian of the Reformation, died suddenly yesterday in that city. Jean-Henri Merle D'Aubigne was born in Geneva Aug. 16, 1794. After completing his education in the University of his native city, he went to Berlin, where he attended Neander's lectures on Church History. In 1817 he was ordained, and was pastor of a French church in Hamburg for several years, and for a long period occupied a similar position in Brussels, being the favorite court preacher of the late King of Holland, who often resided in that city. During the Summer of 1830 M. D'Aubigne returned to Geneva, and when the new theological school was founded by the Evangelical Society, he was appointed Professor of Church History. His first contribution to literature was a volume of sermons. The works he was best known by to readers in the English tongue were his *History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century*, and *The Lord Protector, or the English Republic in the Days of Cromwell*. He wrote many other historical volumes, though few of them were translated.

Admiral Sir T. J. Cochrane, G. C. B.

The death of this British officer is announced to have occurred at his residence, in London, on Sunday night. Thomas John Cochrane was the eldest son of Admiral Sir Alexander F. I. Cochrane, who died in Paris in 1832, and grandson of the eighth Earl of Dundonald. He entered the British Navy as an early age, and took part in the expeditions against Belle-Isle, Ferroll and Cadiz, and had attained the grade of Captain when he was engaged in the American campaign of 1814, under his father. From 1825 to 1834 he was Governor of Newfoundland, and from 1837 to 1841 he represented Ipswich in the House of Commons. From 1842 to 1846 he commanded the East Indian Naval Station and operated successfully against the Malay pirates, capturing the capital of the Sultan of Borneo. He became Vice-Admiral in 1851, and in 1865 Admiral of the Fleet.

John P. Brace.

By the death of John P. Brace, in Litchfield, Conn., on the 18th inst., that State loses a man who did much for her educational system.

Mr. Brace's acquirements were vast and multifarious. He was fitted thoroughly in the studies of the three professions—law, medicine and theology—and could have entered any one with honor. His knowledge of ancient and modern history was both wide and minute. In mineralogy he had made extensive researches and collections. But his great talent and his services were in the comparatively unknown, but most useful, field of teacher.

So busy was his useful life that he never wrote any scientific or scholastic work, such as he easily might, but left his record and work in the minds and lives of thousands whom he educated, and who still love his memory. He was first teacher of the famous academy of Litchfield, for so many years the leading educational institution for young ladies in New-England. In 1832 he became Principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, which, under his guidance, became equally celebrated. In these two institutions Mr. Brace trained many young ladies who have since become well known. Among them are Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, of New-York; Mrs. Wilson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, and others. Mr. Brace was the editor of the Hartford *Courant*. For the past nine years he has been living in quiet and comfort on the old homestead in the village of Litchfield. The only original literary works that Mr. J. P. Brace left behind him were monographs on scientific subjects, and a few poems and works of fiction. His first wife was from a family well known in Maine for talent and character, Miss Lucy Porter, sister of Mrs. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and descendant of the Hon. Rufus King. By her, his surviving children are C. L. Brace, J. P. Brace, Jr., and Mrs. J. W. Skinner. He married again—Miss Louisa Moreau, of Hartford. He was also connected, through his sister, with the Hon. Charles G. Loring, the late distinguished lawyer of Boston.

GREELEY AS A LOBBYIST.

Another Statement of the Facts of the Case by Ex-Congressman Fiagler, and a Letter from Ex-Gov. Morgan.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* of yesterday substantiates its accusation against Horace Greeley of attempting to influence the giving of a contract for binding by the Printing Committee of the National House of Representatives, by a second letter from Hon. T. T. Flagler, of Niagara County. The letter is as follows:

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1872.

John I. Platt, Esq., Editor Poughkeepsie Eagle:

During your visit to this city several weeks ago, we met by invitation at the residence of a mutual friend. In the course of the miscellaneous conversation of that social interview, the subject of politics was discussed, and I related a circumstance in my Congressional service, which, as I told you, largely influenced my opinion of the personal character of one of the Presidential candidates. The circumstance was that while the question of a disposal of the binding of the House was pending before the Printing Committee of which I was a member, Horace Greeley called upon me at my room and proposed that the contract should be given to Cornelius Wendell, who, he distinctly said, would pay $2,000 for it, and that by way of impressing me favorably with the offer, he added, that the money could or would be useful for election purposes. This statement you soon after published in the *Eagle* from recollection, with errors you have corrected in a subsequent issue of your paper. The truthfulness of my statement is denied in a recent number of the New-York *Tribune*, as authorized by Mr. Greeley himself. The publication of my conversational statement was made without my knowledge, expectation or consent. The literal and exact truth of it, however, I am responsible for, and I hereby distinctly reiterate it in the face of the coarse and characteristic denial which has been interposed in behalf of the Presidential candidate. I do not alter or abate one jot or tittle of it, either to screen him or injure him. He may have forgotten the circumstance, but I have not, for it was well calculated to impress itself indelibly upon my mind, and there are numbers of my Congressional associates who will recollect my relation of the incident immediately after its occurrence, and who will also remember that I indignantly denounced the act of Mr. Greeley then, as I denounce it now.

You are authorized to publish this communication. T. T. FLAGLER.

The *Eagle* also publishes the following letter from Hon. Edwin B. Morgan:

AURORA, Oct. 17, 1872.

Editor of the Poughkeepsie Eagle:

I have just received your note of the 15th inst., requesting me to state my recollections in relation to a charge made by Mr. Thomas T. Flagler, of Lockport, against Mr. Horace Greeley. In the early part of the session of the Thirty-fourth Congress, Mr. Flagler informed Gov. Washburne, of Maine, myself, and other members of Congress from this State, that Mr. Greeley had just left his room at Willard's Hotel, where he had made to him an insulting proposition. That he, Greeley, offered Flagler, (who was a member of the Printing Committee, $12,000 if he would cause the binding contract to be awarded to Cornelius Wendell. An animated and indignant discussion was had upon the occasion, and each gentleman present agreed with Mr. Flagler that the proposition was a great insult. I observe the *Tribune* denies the statement. There is no gentleman in the State who sustains a more unimpeachable character for intelligence, veracity and great moral worth than Thomas T. Flagler, and what motive he then could have had to mislead his fellow-members, when we were all the friends of Mr. Greeley, I cannot conceive. Very respectfully, EDWIN B. MORGAN.

The South Carolina Congressmen all Republicans.

The first telegrams from South Carolina claimed that the "Conservatives" had elected Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry to Congress from the First District of that State, and thus the matter has been allowed to rest. It now appears that the statement was not true, and that he has been defeated. The Columbia *Union* of Saturday says that there is no doubt that Hon. A. S. Wallace, the regular Republican candidate, has been re-elected by a majority of at least 1,500 votes. It says: "Perry makes no perceptible gain over the regular Democratic vote of 1870, while Wallace, in Chester, has probably added 500 to his majority of two years ago, and in Fairfield he has doubtless run even with his ticket. York will give him not less than 400 or 500 majority, and probably more, so that he would cross Broad River with nearly 4,000 majority. Mr. Perry cannot possibly overcome this majority in the remaining six counties. Our entire Congressional delegation will be Republican, no matter which candidate is elected in the Second District. Mr. Rainey, the regular nominee in that district, is probably elected over Gen. Gurney. In the First and Third Districts Messrs. Elliott and Rainey had no opposition, and consequently are elected by large majorities. South Carolina in the next Congress will present a solid

MISSOURI.

Hopes of Republican Success in the State—The Legislative Outlook.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 17, 1872.

The brilliant campaigns in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana have devond question carried Missouri for the Republicans. This assertion is based on a careful examination of the State made by your correspondent during a tour which embraced nearly forty counties, and in which all of the multifarious agencies which have so complicated affairs here are represented. Stated in general, the Democracy from the outset has been apathetic and divided, while the Republicans have been united and enthusiastic. The Democrats are divided into three classes—those who urged the support of Mr. Greeley, those who opposed his nomination at Baltimore and the enfranchised ex-confederates. The ex-rebels have been acting throughout the canvass with either of the other classes, as their strength in various localities gave them encouragement. The result of last Tuesday's elections has embittered the Greeleyites and straight-outs against each other, each charging on the other the responsibility for the defeat. And now the Confederate element is having a voice in the recriminations, the fighting men for the most part siding with the straight-outs, and the stay-at-home rebels with the Liberal Democrats. As the straight-outs are probably more numerous here than anywhere else in the country, and as not less than fifty thousand newly-enfranchized voters will appear at the polls for the first time this Fall, it will be seen that this disaffection is a matter of very decided consequence to the Democratic Party. In several parts of the State it has resulted in unlooked for nominations by bolters from the regular ticket, while in localities where no open expression of this kind has been made, the presence of a strong anti-Greeley feeling is recognized. In the Fourth Congressional District, for instance, an independent candidate is in the field, and from present appearances it is probable that he will, at least, make a very close and exciting race with the regular nominee. This district embraces all of the south-eastern part of the State, in which are the counties of Stoddard, Mississippi, Madison, Reynolds, and others, in which Kuklux outrages were committed three or four months ago. Owing to the intimidation of negroes and the insults to the whites, the Republican vote will be comparatively small, so small, in fact, that it has been deemed inexpedient to make a nomination for Congressman. The Republicans are supporting the independent candidate, Major Ward, of Charleston, Mississippi County. He is a straight-out Democrat and an earnest supporter of the Administration. His entire influence will be cast in that direction, and it is far from inconsiderable. In the Twelfth District, occupying the north-eastern part of the State, there are no less than three Democratic candidates, two of whom are straight-out Democrats, one a supporter of Gen. Grant and the other of the Louisville movement. In the central and western part of the State, where the Democrats are calculating on a very large majority, the anti-Greeley feeling has no open expression, but prevails nevertheless. In one township in Lafyayette County there is an organization of 128 anti-Greely, anti-Grant, Democrats. From these evidences, it is within the bounds of strong probability that Grant will carry the State by at least ten thousand majority.

The prospect for the State ticket is equally encouraging. Ex Senator John B. Henderson, the Republican candidate for Governor, is making a peculiarly brilliant canvass. He is accompanied by Hon. Jeff. Chandler, the candidate for Attorney-General, who, although a young man, is an eloquent speaker and one of the ablest lawyers in the State. Mr. Henderson requested Mr. Woodsen, the Democratic candidate for Governor, to make the canvass with him, but the latter refused. The appointments of these gentlemen have covered nearly the same territory, Mr. Henderson following a week or ten days behind Mr. Woodson. Your correspondent has heard both candidates at several points, and everywhere a marked difference has been apparent in the meetings. Mr. Woodson's audiences have been small and unsympathetic, and in several instances there were so few in attendance that the meetings were abandoned. Senator Blair, whose term expires next Spring, and who is endeavoring to procure his re-election, started out with Woodson, and for the past week has been filling the appointments alone, his colleague having abandoned the canvass under a pretext of a bad cold, but really, it is asserted in Democratic circles, on account of the discouraging receptions that were everywhere given him.

Mr. Henderson is personally one of the most popular men in the State. His nomination by acclamation in the Convention is proof of the attachment of his own party to him. He has strong Democratic strength on account of his prominence in Democratic ranks prior to 1860 and his independent course during the eight years he served in the United States Senate. He was among the first to urge the enfranchisement of the rebels in this State, and this circumstance has apparently not been forgotten by the enfranchised. At all of his appointments Democrats have formed a large part of his audiences, and hundreds of prominent men in that party have pledged him their personal support and influence. Mr. Woodson, on the other hand, was hardly known, prior to his nomination, outside of Buchanan County, in which he has resided for years. He was among the loudest grumblers against the Government at the commencement of the war, but afterwards commanded, for a short time, a regiment of militia in the Union service. In 1864 he tried to get admittance as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention to nominate Mr. Lincoln, and failing in this, supported the McClellan ticket. His vacillating course has not secured him the hearty support of any one of the three classes above enumerated, into which the Democracy is divided. To add to his unpopularity are certain charges against him of receiving a fee of $20,000 for procuring the issue, "legally or otherwise," of $400,000 of the bonds of Buchanan County for the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad. It is alleged that the issue was procured illegally, and that for the year in which he made the transaction and received the $20,000 fee, he returned an income to the United States Assessor of only $2,000. These charges were made so positively that the Democratic Central Committee was obliged to request an answer in refutation from Mr. Woodson. He made the answer, but it was so weak an evasion of the allegations, that even the Democratic Press apologized for it to the public. Owing to these peculiar circumstances it is claimed by Mr. Henderson's friends that he will run from 10,000 to 15,000 votes ahead of his ticket. If he does, and every indication seems to promise it, he will be elected by a very large majority.

There is ground for still further encouragement in this State. While it has seemed probable from the outset that the State would be carried for Grant and Henderson, the most sanguine have hardly hoped that the Legislature would be Republican. This is now almost an assured fact, and it is all the more gratifying as Missouri elects this year a Senator in place of Frank Blair, whose term expires. Upon a straight count of the counties the Democrats would in all probability have a majority of from 8 to 12. In over twenty counties, however, from two to four independent Democratic candidates are in the field, and the strength of the enemy is about equally divided between them. These divisions and "bolts" are the results, in some instances, of an overwhelming Democratic majority; and in others, by far the larger number, of the dictatorial spirit exhibited by the ex-rebels. In Cass, Newton, Barry, Clay, and other counties the regular Democratic ticket is composed almost entirely of the names of those who were active participants in the rebellion or its open sympathizers. This has awakened and alarmed the Union Democrats to such an extent that they have coalesced with the Republicans, and a "people's" or independent ticket is the result. In the majority of cases the Republicans in the coalition have secured the representative; in others they have made a pledge from the candidate for that office that he will support the Republican candidate for the Senate, the only condition upon which they yield their support. This assures, almost beyond question, the return of a Republican Senator in place of the Democrat who was elected through the treachery of Gov. B. Gratz Brown.

Steam-Boat Whistles—A Nice Legal Question.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Register, Oct. 12.

The Wharf-master, Joseph Forsyth, has brought suit against the Captain of the steamboat McCormick, for a violation of the ordinance which forbids the blowing of steam-boat whistles at the wharf. A law of Congress compels every boat to try her whistle before starting on a voyage, that the pilot may be sure that it is in good order, and under this law steam-boatmen have taken a good deal of latitude, claiming that they are bound by the acts of Congress, and not by the city ordinances in this particular. The Wharf-master, takes the ground that there is a good deal of difference between "trying" a whistle and "blowing" it, and that as the pilot of the McCormick did more than "try" the whistle, he is liable under the ordinance.

CONNECTICUT.

The Contest for Congressman in the Hartford District—Review of the Democratic Candidate's Record.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 19, 1872.

The nomination of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, in this district, as a candidate of the Republicans to fill the unexpired term of the late Congressman Strong, together with the nomination of William W. Eaton, by the Democrats, for the same position, gives additional zest to the campaign in this part of the State, and to a considerable extent the result will be watched with interest outside of Connecticut. The political character of the district is shown somewhat in the following:

The vote of the whole district for Governor last Spring was as follows:

	Rep. Jewell.	Dem. Hub'd.	Temp. Gil'te.	Labor. Harr'n.	Sct.
Hartford County...	9,359	9,267	159	7	
Tolland County...	2,188	1,893	81	2	0
Total	12,008	11,292	448	161	7

Jewell over Hubbard, 716; Jewell over all, 100, Lieut.-Gov. Tyler had 220 majority over all.

The vote of the district for Congressman in 1871 was as follows:

	Rep. Strong.	Dem. Goodrich.
Hartford County	9,744	9,659
Tolland County	2,339	2,077
Total	11,983	11,736

Majority for Strong, 247.

Most of your readers are familiar with the name of Gen. Hawley. There is no more pronounced Republican, nor one whose record will bear closer inspection, in the whole country. The first meeting to organize the party in Connecticut was held in his law office in Hartford. Subsequently, so great was his devotion to the principles of the party, he abandoned the profession of law and became the editor of the *Evening Press*, which was established to represent the advanced views of men like himself. In that position he served with distinction, till the outbreak of the war, in 1861, and, upon a meeting being held in the State-house yard to gather recruits, he left his editorial chair—the *Press* office being directly opposite the State Capitol—and was the first man in Connecticut to join the first company of the first regiment which left the State in the three months' campaign. He was made a Lieutenant, then a Captain, and subsequently, in the three years' enlistment, Colonel of the Seventh Regiment. Promotion to a Brigadier-General followed, and when he left the army, at the close of hostilities, it was with the brevet rank of a Major-General of Volunteers. From the earliest beginning of the war to the surrender at Appomattox he fought the good fight, and never once left the service. In 1866, he was elected Governor of the State, and since then has been at the editorial head of the *Courant* newspaper, though very much of his time he has given to speech-making and lecturing, always proving in his political life that he is a "Gentleman in Politics," which is the title of one of his lectures. He was President of the Chicago Convention in 1868, which first nominated Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and is now President of the Commission having in charge the centennial celebration of American Independence in 1876.

Mr. Eaton during all the war was a peace Democrat. After the terrible reverse to the Union arms at Bull Run, in July, 1861, he made a speech at Bloomfield, six miles from Hartford, the character of which may be judged from the following extracts:

"Your duty is to make *peace*, and the man who will not do that is not an honest man. The man who *dares* say he won't make peace ought not to cumber God's earth! That man is a *traitor* who will not make peace. * * * I was told that this meeting would be broken up. Mark the prediction! Within thirty days ten thousand men will be in council in Hartford County to demand that a stop shall be put to this damnable, unnatural war! The man who does not consider it such is not fit to live. * * * The South is not in rebellion against anybody—States cannot rebel. They are the highest sovereignty known in this country, and they can't rebel against any one. The South will never submit. Ten millions of men, understanding their rights, cannot be conquered, and *I thank God for it!* If any section is invaded, every spear of grass will become the tomb-stone of the invader! If this be treason, God knows I'll be a traitor as long as I live. * * * The South can bring more men into the field than the North can. We are fighting against odds. *I thank God we had no more men at Manassas!* They say the South does not fight fair. We are invaded! Men and arms, we must take such fighting as they give us. If I break into my neighbor's house, I must not complain if he spits my head on the back instead of the front. * * * Can we have peace? I say we can. How? By suspending hostilities for six months. Let Mr. Lincoln write a note to Mr. Davis, *asking* of him a suspension of hostilities, with a view to peace! Let me tell you what I think Davis will say. I know what he said last Spring: 'Let the North place themselves on the platform of the *Democratic Party* of Connecticut and there will be no more secession.' It is not cowardly to ask for peace. It is cowardly to refuse to attend for an *insult!* Cowardly to butcher our brothers of the South! * * * The man that calls me a traitor has 'coward' written on his brow. I have not seen that man's face, and he dare not show it."—*Eaton's Speech at Bloomfield.*

William W. Eaton! Did you impose upon any simple-minded boy in Bloomfield by such braggadocio? You know that you are not a traitor in the legal sense of the term, for you omit the overt act. Were you thinking of a chance at a libel suit, if anybody called you a traitor? Does not your sensitiveness arise from the consciousness that morally you *deserve* the name? Don't you know that you are doing ten times more, according to your feeble influence, to divide your country and degrade your flag than if you took up arms? *If you will shoulder a musket and go down into Virginia, I will call you traitor in your face at the further end of Long Bridge!*

J. R. HAWLEY.

Mr. Eaton made no reply to this. Lieut. Hawley returned to the field, and Mr. Eaton, during all the long years of the war, continued his cries for peace, and as late as 1864 called the soldiers of the Union "Lincoln's hirelings—an infidel Yankee horde," because they came home to vote.

These two men are now candidates for Congress in a district that was loyal to the core during the war; and now that the opportunity is offered, the people will not fail to make choice of the man who has been at every turn true to his country, and ever ready to avenge the insults to its flag.

Political Consistency in France.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of October 10 says:

"Mr. Alphonse Karr, in *Les Guêpes* of this week, gives some remarkable instances of the instability of French statesmen, which excuse the apprehensions of M. Gambetta with regard to the conversion of chiefs of parties. He says that at the funeral of General Lamarque the people took the horses out of Lafayette's carriage under the pretense of drawing him in triumph, but in reality they deliberated whether they should not throw the General and his vehicle into the Seine and attribute his death to the Government. They would thus have procured "*Le Cadavre nécessaire à la mise en scène de l'émeute*" and have punished Lafayette for betraying democracy and contributing to place Louis Philippe on the throne. The next anecdote concerns Royer-Collard. When the *Biographie des Contemporains* was commenced, that statesman was a Legitimist under the Restoration; but when the manuscript had reached the letter R, disgusted with the blindness of the ultra-Royalists, he had passed into the ranks of the Opposition, and was elected by seven constituencies. Royer-Collard was greatly praised in the *Biography*, whereas if he had been classed in the letter C, he would have been roundly abused. Casimir-Périer continues Alphonse Karr, was one of the Democratic lights from 1817 to 1830, but, once in power, he lost all his popularity and was accused of having betrayed democracy. M. Guizot, formerly a Royalist, rose against the Polignac Ministry; he was deprived of his places and his chair was suppressed. In 1828 he was a deputy of the opposition, but, once a minister, he adopted a policy of repression. M. Guizot was declared to have betrayed Democracy, and he dragged down the younger branch by his unpopularity. M. Odilon-Barrot, under the restoration, was President of the Society Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera, and took part in the revolution of July; he was to have presided at the famous banquet of the 22d of February. He sent the people there, but did not put in an appearance himself, and was accused of having betrayed the Democrats. When he and M. Thiers were named Ministers by Louis Philippe *in extremis*, his name was received with hooting by the people. Marrast, who was the *enfant gâté* of democracy when he was editor of the *National*, betrayed it when he became President of the Assembly. And Lafitte! M. Thiers was the partisan of all sorts of liberty when he was in opposition, and, adds Alphonse Karr, "*a-t-il assez trahi la démocratie, celui-là?*" After giving more instances of defection the author of *Les Guêpes* refers to the celebrated *Mémoires of Causidière*, in which every man of note in 1848 is accused of treason. Lamartine betrayed democracy because he recalled the troops to Paris; Cavaignac, Dufaure and Vivien wished to accomplish another Restoration, like Fouché and Talleyrand. Even Blanqui does not escape, and Louis Blanc is accused of betraying the cause by talking to the people of their material interests in order to paralyze their revolutionary instincts.

WASTE OF FOOD.

A Substitute for Meat.

From the London Times, Oct. 1, 1872.

The popular writings of Baron Liebig many years ago rendered most of us in some degree acquainted with the classification of substances used for food and with the purposes they were severally supposed to fulfill. He taught broadly that food might be divided into three groups—the albuminous, of which flesh is the type; the oleaginous, or fatty; and the saccharine, which includes the innumerable forms of starch which are capable of easy conversion into sugar. He taught that the oleaginous matter eaten was partly stored up in the economy as deposited fat, and partly "burns off" as fuel for the production of animal heat. The saccharine matter was entirely burnt off in the same way; and only the albuminous was capable of being converted into the solid tissues of the body, and of replacing the daily waste of those tissues, which was assumed to be considerable. The albuminous group of substances were found not only in animal food, but were largely represented in the vegetable kingdom, especially by the "gluten" of wheat and by substances in which the pea and bean family were especially rich. Had it not been for this life, Baron Liebig taught, could not have been maintained on vegetable food alone; and, as it was, vegetables presented the necessary albuminous nutriment in forms more complex, and less easy of application to the repair of the body, than in the forms furnished by the flesh of animals. Hence the animal kingdom was held to fulfill the office of digesting vegetable albumen, and, by converting it into flesh, of increasing its fitness to become the food of man. Under the influence of these views, it was assumed that a large proportion of animal food was, if not necessary, at least desirable for the supply of waste; and that farinaceous and oily matters were of little value except to maintain temperature, and to confer upon the whole quantity of a meal a bulk favorable to the digestive process. The progress of inquiry during late years has led, however, to considerable divergence from these doctrines. It is still held that only the albuminous material can be applied to the renovation of the body; but it is known that the destruction of the body is far less in amount than was supposed, and that a great proportion of the albuminous food taken by habitual flesh-eaters is at least simply wasted, and is often distinctly injurious. The fatty substances consumed are not merely "deposited," but furnish an absolutely essential ingredient to nearly every one of the tissues, but especially to the brain, the nerves and the muscles. The saccharine group is not subservient only, or mainly, to the production of heat, but generally to the production of force; and the vital actions of man, instead of being maintained at the expense of his solid structures, are maintained chiefly at the expense of the force developed by the decomposition of the starchy and saccharine matters which he consumes. It follows that these two groups are now held to hold the first place in nutritive value, and that the albuminous food, although necessary in moderate quantity, is superfluous when that moderate quantity is exceeded. The conclusions which result from scientific inquiry are thus brought into perfect harmony with the teachings of experience. A diet of suitable vegetable substances, with a sufficiency of fat, will everywhere preserve life in a high degree of vigor; the vegetable food affording the fat when it includes a sufficiency of maize for tissue repair and the fat being always essential. It is the staple of food not only in the Polar Regions, where a quantity which would elsewhere be superfluous is required to counteract the low external temperatures, but, with the addition of rice, forms the substance of the food of those who live under a tropical sun. An exclusively animal diet, on the other hand, is only possible for men whose restless activity is comparable to that of the animal carnivora, and, as was proved by a cruel experiment once tried at Gobelins upon some criminals, would under ordinary circumstances prove fatal in the course of a few days.

If we apply these considerations to the ordinary dietary of English families, it will be seen that our common practice is to waste animal food by consuming far too much of it, and to waste vegetable food by unwilling ourselves of its inexhaustible abundance and infinite variety. We get our supplies of saccharine and starchy substances chiefly from bread, potatoes, and sugar, and we eat pulse, and other vegetables more as a luxury or a relish than as a possible main-stay of existence. Rice is scarcely employed for any purpose but children's puddings; and yet, with the addition of some form of animal fat, and occasionally rendered savory by a morsel of curry, it constitutes the chief sustenance of millions of people. Our Continental neighbors, and our Irish fellow-subjects, could teach us a useful lesson in the simple art of economizing our meat supplies by making them go further than we do, and in the art also, less simple, though even more important, of using all the various forms of vegetable food for their proper and legitimate purposes. Still another source of waste equally to be regretted is to be found in the absence of any trade organization for bringing temporary abundance of some particular kind to the doors of those who might consume it. Heads of families who visit Billingsgate in the early morning often tell their wondering friends that cod is cheap and such a day fish was fabulously cheap, and recount their purchases to envious ears. The people generally cannot go to Billingsgate, and the ordinary fate of a glut of fish there is to perish and ultimately to be condemned by an inspector as unfit to be sold for human food. The retail sellers of fish are supposed to be greatly averse from any occasional cheapening of the commodity in which they deal, and to consider it their interest to keep it as a luxury for the tables of the wealthy. Fish, however, is as rich in albuminous material as flesh, and will fulfill all the purposes of flesh in the physical economy. The waste consequent upon a cheap day at Billingsgate, or which occurs when a great haul of some description of fish is used mainly for manure, is such as would startle those who wrote it down in pounds, either of weight or value. The waste is little less serious which follows upon the want of any organization for bringing the superfluous garden stuff of the country to the crowded populations of towns, or which is produced by the owners of gardens being themselves frequently ignorant of the nutritive value of the products those gardens yield. The remedy for these evils lies, to a considerable extent, in the hands of those who control the education of the country, and especially the education of the great mass of the people. The defects in our arrangements for supply themselves are traceable primarily to the absence of a rational demand. It is probably hopeless to expect the adult peasant or artisan to tolerate any change in his mode of life, or to arrive at the perception that he now despises—and by despising loses—cheap, palatable, and abundant supplies of food. Even the middle-class father of a family, and not less his wife, may be regarded as beyond the reach of conviction. To eat beef is the traditional practice of Englishmen, and is held to be the only custom worthy of their name and race. But we have the children, and with them something might be done. Is it hopeless that school boards may some day order rational cookery to be taught to girls? If this could be accomplished some of the existing superstitions about meat-eating might be sapped at their foundation; and a generation might grow up prepared to use, healthfully and wisely, all the good gifts which Providence has bestowed for the gratification and the sustenance of mankind.

Amusements—Notes and Announcements.

"Faust" was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening, with the unvarying results represented by an exceedingly large audience and great applause. Mme. Lucca, though suffering, sang admirably. It is not indiscreet to mention that, although neither voice nor delivery have shown signs of the artist's indisposition, Mme. Lucca has ofttimes appeared this season under the influence of a sense of duty potent enough to overcome the power of illness. The lady was assisted yesterday, as usual, by Signori Vizzani and Sparapani, by M. Jamet, and by Mlle. Sauz....The play of "Kerry, or Night and Morning," and "Jessie Brown" will this evening be acted at Booth's Theatre by Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault....The burletta of "The Three Musketeers" is the nightly attraction, as well as the subject matter of the Saturday matinée bill, at Wood's Museum this week. Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Lisa Weber, Miss Belle Howitt, Mr. A. H. Sheldon, and several other well-known performers, appear in the piece, which can be commended to the admirers of medley entertainments quite as earnestly as the best-liked works of the kind....Miss Neilson, a young and beautiful English artist, sailed for the United States on Saturday, under engagement to the management of Booth's Theatre.

A Run on the German Savings Bank at Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 21.—Some excitement was caused here on Saturday evening last by a run on the German Savings Bank of this city by the depositors. Some misunderstanding about an indorsement of a check was the cause. All the demands were promptly met, and today the Directors published a card, holding themselves, individually and collectively, responsible for all deposits in their Bank.

THE NEW-YORK CAMPAIGN.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE, FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.
ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman.
JOHN N. KNAPP, Secretary.
HENRY CLEWS, Treasurer.

Public meetings will be held as follows:

Tuesday, Oct 22.

Oneonta, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson.
Penn Yan	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Malone, (P. M.)	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Syracuse	Gen. Sidney Perham.
Amsterdam	Gov. Edward Salomon.
	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Vanderbilt Landing	Hon. George Wm. Curtis.
	Hon. H. J. Sondder.
	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
	Horace Russell.
Fishkill on Hudson	Hon. Henry A. Storrs.
Le Roy	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Marathon	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Salem	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
	Hon. A. M. Clapp.
Bay Shore and Islip	Gen. George H. Sharpe.
Jamaica	Rev. J. H. King.
	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Canandaigua	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Andover	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Ellenville	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Elmira	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Cedarville	Hon. Horace V. Howland.
Dryden	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
	Hon. Thomas C. Platt.
	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Keesville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Jamestown	Wm. H. Johnson.
Laurens	Hon. John L. Parker.
Edmeston	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Cold Spring	Gen. Charles W. Darling.
Brooklyn, E. D.	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
Freeport, Long Island	George W. Bungay.
	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Appomattox Club, N. Y.	Hon. H. C. Calkin.
	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Cape Vincent	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Brewsters	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
	Watson M. Rogers.
Mannsville	Charles R. Skinner.
	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Rock City Falls	Hon. Nell Gilmour.
	S. B. Getty.
Gayville	W. H. Baker.
West Shelby	Hon. E. L. Pitts.
	A. C. Coxe.
South Trenton	De Witt G. Ray.
	Hon. R. H. Duell.
Solon	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
New-Rochelle	Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.
Addison	Major J. C. F. Bayland.
College Point	Willitt Denike, Jr
	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Clayville	Dr. E. M. Hoeber.
No. 453 5th-st.	T. B. Thorpe.
	Col. Wm. Haw, Jr.
Mott Haven	J. M. Johnson.
Hawleytown	John T. Mygatt.
	Hon. P. W. Hopkins.
Millburn	Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Summerhill	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Millbrook	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Greenville	F. Coonley.
Union Springs	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Rock Lock	S. L. Stebbins.
Hammond Corners	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Rep. Hdqrs., Brooklyn, 100th-st., near 9th-av.	Hon. A. W. Gleason.
	Hon. Wm. A. Darling.
New-York	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
No. 328 East 31st-st., New-York	Major D. R. Gillette.
No. 249 West 35th-st., New-York	Henry E. Abell.
Dickson's, New burg	Hon. James G. Graham.
	William H. Baker.
Boylston	John J. Lamoree.
	De Witt G. Ray.
Hawkinsville	J. W. Jones.
Steuben	

Wednesday, Oct. 23.

Cooper Institute, New-York	Gen. Edward F. Noyes, Governor of Ohio.
	Gen. Adam E. King, of Maryland.
	Hon. E. Delafield Smith.
Binghamton, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson.
	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
Binghamton, (Evening)	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
	Hon. Henry Wilson.
Corning, (Evening)	Hon. James A. Briggs.
	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Seneca Falls	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Potsdam, (P. M.)	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Westerville	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
Flushing	Gen. George H. sharpe.
Hudson	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Rochester	Gov. Edward salomon.
	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Homer	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Lima	Hon. A. H. Tenney.
Pawlings, (P. M.)	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Sag Harbor	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Port Jackson	Gen. C. H. VanWyck.
Cherry Valley	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Croton Falls	Rev. L. H. King.
Howard	Hon. H. Boardman Smith.
Shongo	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Chatham	Hon. Marvin I. Townsend.
Saranac	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
Bath	Wm. H. Johnson.
Harrisville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Schuyler's Lake	Hon. John L. Parker.
Walden	Hon. Chas. T. Mills.
De Ruyter	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
Clarkson	Hon. Lyman R. O'Beirne.
Kingston	Rev. Henry H. Garnet.
	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
	Watson M. Rogers.
Canisteo	Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
Corner Dean-st. and Buffalo-av., Brooklyn	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Alexandria	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
No. 70 Avenue D, N. Y.	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Carmel	Hon. H. Miller.
Breesport	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sonora	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Oneida Valley	James B. Jenkins.
	Hon. J. P. Crawford.
Mechanicsville	Hon. Nell Gilmour.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, New-York	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
No. 98 Pitt-st., N. Y.	Rev. Wm. F. Grace.
West Fiftieth-st. Church	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
East New-York	John A. Taylor.
Nile	W. F. Bement.
Johnsburg	Hon. Byron Healy.
Alleghany	Geo. Storrs.
	Hon. C. P. Vedder.
Catlin	Hon. G. L. Smith.
	Hon. E. R. Fralick.
Sing Sing, Chemung Co.	Col. H. M. Smith.
	D. C. Curtis.
Hunt's Corners	B. T. Wright.
	Harmon Hoyt.
Apulia	Hon. Geo. N. Kenned.
Sardinia	Geo. J. Bryan.
No. 4 Greenwich-st.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
No. 331 West-st., N. Y.	Major N. M. Finlay.

Thursday, Oct. 24.

Rochester, (P. M.)	Hon. Henry Wilson.
	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Albion, (Evening)	Hon. James A. Briggs.
	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Spring Valley, (P. M.)	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
	Hon. A. K. Phelps.
East Side Hall, Yorkville	Gen. B. F. Bruce.
	Hon. A. M. Clapp.
Antwerp, (P. M.)	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Watertown, (Evening)	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Poughkeepsie	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Buffalo	Gov. Edward salomon.
Ithaca	Gen. John H. Martindale.
Port Byron, (Evening)	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
Plattsburg	Gen. John C. Caldwell.
Huntington	Hon. Geo. Wm. Curtis.
Babylon	Hon. Jason B. Brown.
Sheldon	Gen. H. Van Wyck.
Vernon	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
	De Witt G. Ray.
Skaneateles	Hon. L. W. Hall.
Deansville	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Fly Creek	Hon. Silas B. Dutcher.
Highland Falls	Rev. L. H. King.
Cortland	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Moravia	Gen. Clark E. Carr.
	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Waddington	Henry R. James.
Little Falls	Matthew J. Dolphin.
	H. Clay Hall.
	Hon. Allard Anthony.
Catskill	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Solo	Cor. Lambert.
Ellenburg	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
Oxford	Hon. John O'Donnell.
No. 446 Eighth-avenue	Dr. E. W. Hoeber.
20th Ward, Brooklyn	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
	James Dukes.
Fredonia	Gen. John C. Robinson.
	Hon. Edmund L. Pitts.
	Hon. Richard Crowley.
Lockport	Hon. George G. Hoskins.
York Corners	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Hempstead, Long Island	Hon. Wm. H. Milliken.
Burlington Flats	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
East Springfield	Hon. John L. Parker.
Salem Centre	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
	Hon. Francis Silvester.
Cairo	J. M. Fiero.
Port Chester	Hon. Thomas D. Adams.
	Rev. H. H. Garnet.
North Brookfield	Hon. Wm. E. Lansing.
	Hon. C. L. Kennedy.
Bleecker Buildings, N. Y.	Hon. Isaac Dayton.
Broome Centre, (P. M.)	Col. Anson S. Wood.
	John F. Eastecton.
Canisteo	Gen. James R. O'Beirne.
Corner Dean-st. and Buffalo-av., Brooklyn	Rev. Wm. F. Butler.
	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Alexandria	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
No. 70 Avenue D, N. Y.	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Carmel	Hon. H. Miller.
Breesport	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sonora	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Oneida Valley	James B. Jenkins.
	Hon. J. P. Crawford.
Mechanicsville	Hon. Nell Gilmour.
No. 17 Stuyvesant-street, New-York	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
No. 98 Pitt-st., N. Y.	Rev. Wm. F. Grace.
West Fiftieth-st. Church	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
East New-York	John A. Taylor.
Nile	W. F. Bement.
Johnsburg	Hon. Byron Healy.
Alleghany	Geo. Storrs.
	Hon. C. P. Vedder.
Catlin	Hon. G. L. Smith.
	Hon. E. R. Fralick.
Sing Sing, Chemung Co.	Col. H. M. Smith.
	D. C. Curtis.
Hunt's Corners	B. T. Wright.
	Harmon Hoyt.
Apulia	Hon. Geo. N. Kenned.
Sardinia	Geo. J. Bryan.
No. 4 Greenwich-st.	Gen. Dennis F. Burke.
No. 331 West-st., N. Y.	Major N. M. Finlay.

Friday, Oct. 25.

Syracuse, (P. M. and Eve.)	Hon. Henry Wilson.
	Gen. Adam E. King.
	Hon. A. W. Tenney.
	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Utica	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Academy of Music, Brooklyn	Gen. Joseph R. Hawley.
Newburg	Hon. Lyman Tremain.
Schenectady	Gov. Sidney Perham.
Hoosic Falls	Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.
Whitehall	Hon. John C. Caldwell.
	Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.
North Bay	J. M. Deuell.
Patchogue	Hon. Jason S. Brown.
New Paltz, (P. M.)	Gen. C. H. Van Wyck.
Middletown	Hon. Emory A. Storrs.
Geneseo	Hon. James A. Briggs.
Lee Centre	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Nyack	Gen. George H. sharpe.
Norwich	Hon. John O'Donnell.
Birdsall	Col. F. S Lamoert.
Nassau	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Mooers	Gen. Wm. H. Morris.
	Hon. Wm. P. Fiero.
	William H. Johnson.
Cobleskill, (P. M.)	Mr. Allen.
	Hon. Wm. A. Sackett.
Fondas Bush	John P. Conkling.
Florida	Hon. W. T. B. Milliken.
Portlandville	Hon. Austin A. Yates.
Rosebourn	Hon. John L. Parker.
Coxsackie	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Windham Centre	Hon. Francis Silvester.
	F. Coonley.
Scriba	Hon. W. B. Lansing.
	J. A. Van Buren.
Gilboa	Col. Anson S. Wood.
	John F. Haselton.
Hammondsport	Gen. J. R. O'Beirne.
	Frederick G. Gedney.
Theresa	Dr. H. S. Hendee.
Concordia Hall, N. Y.	Hon. A. H. Purdy.
Putnam Valley	O. H. Miller.
Bradford	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Millerton	Hon. George W. Hoxie.
Sayville, Long Island	Hon. Charles T. Mills.
Amityville, Long Island	George W. Bungay.
Pleasantville	Hon. L. Bradford Prince.
Bradford	Gen. Thomas M. Hite.
Monroe	Willitt Denike, Jr.
Brasher Falls	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Richburg	W. F. Bement
Liberty Hall, Cornwall	Hon. James G. Graham.
	David A. Scott.
Pike	Hon. Thom Healy.
No.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Oct. 21, V. K. Stevenson & Son offered at public auction a property on the south-west corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-fifth-street, embracing an L shaped lot, 25 by 100, rear line 50 feet, with two three-story frame buildings upon the same, for which bids to the amount of $12,850 were received. No sale, however, was effected. The only other auction proposed for the day named, legal sale by Joseph McGuire, of eight lots on One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, 200 feet east of the King's Bridge road, was adjourned until Monday of next week. The attendance at the Exchange was very light, and business for the week opens with a dull feeling. With the exception of some slight activity in Boulevard and west-side lots, there is no life in the market, and as we remarked yesterday, none can for some little time be expected. We do not look for any special decline in prices, for all classes of realty are strongly held, but there is a probability that as the season advances considerable real estate will be offered for sale, with a view to distributing to some extent the burden now borne by a few capitalists, in carrying large blocks of lots, all improved and paying no interest on the investment. If owners would be content now with fair advances on the original prices paid, a good profit in most instances could be immediately realized, and, as a result, business would be better for all parties interested.

For today, at the Exchange, three auctions are announced, particulars concerning which were published yesterday, and at Summit, N. J., on the property, at 12½ P. M., A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., will offer for sale thirty-four desirable villa plots. Special train for this auction from foot of Barclay or Christopher streets, via ferry, at 11 o'clock.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 19.

Eldridge-st., w. s., No. 131, 25x100, h. and l..... nom.
Houston-st., s. e. corner Willett-st., 17.3x65:
Houston-st., s. s., 17.3 ft. e. of Willett-st. 20x65. $19,600
38th-st., s. s., 346.8 ft. e of 10th-av., 22.6x59.... nom.
46th, st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease, 1871..... 30,000
46th-st., n. s., 320 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease, 1871..... 30,000
46th-st., n. s., 340 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease, 1871..... 30,000
47th-st., s. w. corner Madison-av., 20.100.5, h. and l., Goelet lease, 1871..... 42,000
47th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 7th-av., 12.6x100.4..... 18,500
49th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, ¾ part. nom.
81st-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 3d-av., 19x100.5, h. and l. 23,000
71st-st., s. s., 272.6 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. 22,000
71st-st., s. s., 340 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l. 22,000
142d st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 25x99.11..... 4,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 59th-st., 100.5x90..... 85,000
Madison-av., s. w. corner of 77th-st. 100.2x100..... 130,000
11th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 43d-st., 50x100..... 22,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TWO

FIFTH-AVENUE MANSIONS,

fronting Central Park,
for
SALE LOW TO
PROMPT CASH BUYER.
BELOW ACTUAL
COST.

One is 28 feet front, the other is 22 feet front; both are 85 feet deep, and 108 feet lots,
being the
third and fourth houses north of 62d st., commanding an entire view of the lake and park,
and
the grand 5th-av. entrance
for
equipages and equestrians.

The location cannot be surpassed in this or any other city. Very handsome elevations of massive Dorchester stone, with exquisitely-finished, well-proportioned and lofty first and second stories. The basement floors, hard-wood, cabinet finish. Wainscoted staircase, library, dining and billiard rooms. Billiard, bath and wash room floors laid in hard-wood. Plate-glass windows back and front.

The floors throughout are double, and deafened with felt paper, heated by Harvey's patent moist air furnace.

The prospective value of this property is inestimable, situated in the only completed block fronting the park.

Besides
the attractiveness of these splendid houses
and the
unparalleled superiority of location,
there are
several novel features in their arrangement that cannot be appreciated unless examined.

Can be seen at any hour with or without a permit. But for price and terms apply only to

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
EXCHANGING COUNTRY PROPERTY A
SPECIALTY.
NO. 8 PINE-ST.
NOTARY PUBLIC.

HOUSES!!! STORES!!! LOTS!!!
On 5th, Madison and Park avs., principal cross streets. Broadway buildings, Central Park lots, properties to rent, new complete City map, &c., all comprised in our FREE REGISTER.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

A—MURRAY HILL.—5TH-AV. DWELLing; unusual advantage in price, terms, location and finish; also 5th-av. at 62d, 56th, corner 46th, and near 46th sts.; splendid mansion, Madison-square, to close estate; Park-av., double dwelling; owner going to Europe.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—THE TEN LOTS SOUTH-EAST corner Cherry and Corlears sts., within 200 feet of Grand-st. ferry and East River. The lease of the above lots, together with buildings theron, are for sale on easy terms. This property by its proximity to the East River and ferry, is valuable for lumber or spar yards, or any manufacturing business requiring large space. Size of plot, 100 feet on Corlears-st. by 245 feet on Cherry-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

$47,500.—MURRAY HILL, FIRST high-stoop, 22.6x55x full lot, in first-class order; possession immediately, or present owner will rent to May 1, if desired; easy terms. A choice property.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

SEVENTIETH-ST., BETWEEN 3D AND Lexington Avs.—Eight first-class three-story brown-stone houses for sale cheap and on easy terms. Apply to the owner, THOMAS SMITH, on the premises. Also, two cottage-houses for sale or to let.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE AND EXTRA sized lot, No. 104 Amity-st., 56 feet west of Sullivan-st., and the two story and attic brick dwelling thereon. Lot 25x110 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st., Branch Office No. 39 East 17th-st., Union-square.

$13,000.—FOR SALE—ONE OF those desirable three-story and basement brown-stone houses, 16.8x50; also, a 20x50. Inquire on the premises, No. 226 West 46th-st.
TYSON & FINDLEY.

$24,000.—FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone, finished in fine cabinet-work; between 5th and Madison avs., above 57th-st.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS THREE-story and basement brown-stone houses, Nos. 243 and 245 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., 20x50x100.5. Inquire on premises.
JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

TWENTY LOTS—IN 67TH AND 68TH STS., west side, in exchange for small house and cash.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

IF YOU LIVE IN PART OF A HOUSE

and would like a House to yourself near your business, by pleasant travel, buy one or two lots in or near

GARDEN PARK, WHITESTONE, L. I.,

at private sale, upon payment of only

$10 PER MONTH,

WITHOUT INTEREST,

at from $250 to $500 per Lot. Obtain a building loan from AUG. F. WREKES, Esq., or the WHITESTONE SAVINGS BANK, and by next April stop paying rent, and have a home as near the City Hall as 70th-st., by forty-one trains daily, from 6:50 A. M. to midnight.

Call on H. VAN SICLEN, No. 133 Nassau-st., get free passes, visit the property. Ask for Mr. R. R. HOPKINS at Whitestone Depot.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY-SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn., the well-known Winthrop place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 9-roomed, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each twelve feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and first class; on the property is a lake, water-fall and ice ground, all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

RAHWAY, N. J.—CHEAP HOMES IN AND near Rahway; farms of every size and price.
Col. J. A. MARTIN.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FARMS.—OF 5, 10, 30, 50, 100, 200, 500 acres; $2.500 up; several to exchange, also to rent. S. EDDY & CO., 1 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—ON WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Pleasantville, Westchester County, on Harlem Railroad, a mile from the depot, consisting of seventy-six acres in a high state of cultivation; house has fourteen rooms, supplied with gas by Maxim's machine on the premises; laundry, coach-house, stable, barn, chicken and ice houses; terms easy. Cars leave Grand Central Depot at 8:25 A. M.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF THIRTY-SIX VILLA PLOTS, SITUATE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 24, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

By order of F. L. Johnson, Esq.,

THIRTY-SIX VILLA PLOTS,

situate on Fordham Heights, and fronting on McComb's Dam Road, a short distance above its junction with Central-av.,

Being the

MOST DESIRABLE AND BEAUTIFUL

location in the lower part of Westchester County for the erection of

SUBURBAN HOMES.

This property is situated on the summit of the Heights, at an elevation of from 100 to 150 feet above the level of the river, and commands extensive views, which are

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY.

THE LAND IS NATURALLY DRAINED, AND FREE FROM THOSE MALARIOUS DISEASES which prevail in many sections of Westchester County, where the natural drainage is defective. The section of Westchester County in which the above described property is located is under the charge of the

CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS,

who are now maturing plans for the construction of

MAGNIFICENT DRIVES AND AVENUES,

and also for the erection of a

SUSPENSION BRIDGE OVER

and the building of

TUNNELS UNDER

the Harlem River, connecting such drives and avenues with the Boulevard on the New-York side.

For descriptive maps, giving in detail a history of all the great improvements now being made and contemplated by the Commissioners, can be had on application to the auctioneer, No. 7 Pine-st.

Eighty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

The Daily Varden trains of the Hudson River Railroad run daily, Sundays included.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

THIRTY-TWO VILLA PLOTS

AND A BRICK HOTEL BUILDING

to be sold at auction, by order of J. Riera, Esq., at

SUMMIT,

New-Jersey, twenty miles from New-York by the M. & E. R. R., 600 feet above tide-water,

TUESDAY, OCT. 22, 1872,

At 12½ P. M., on the premises.

Summit, a town of 1,500 inhabitants, is situated in one of the most beautiful portions of the state of New-Jersey, and has the advantages of the purest mountain air in the vicinity of New-York—having for many years been the resort of invalids—in addition to the natural beauties of its location. The town itself has been ornamented and adorned by the wealth and taste of its inhabitants, rendering it one of the most attractive places in the State. The Villa Plots to be sold are situated but a few steps from the station and in the midst of fine improvements.

THE SUMMIT HOTEL, also to be sold, is a brick building, 30x56, with spacious grounds and stables.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets.

For maps, passes, &c., apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH-FLAT HOUSES AND LOTS ON LEXINGTON-AV., 50TH AND 51ST STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF MESSRS. STILWELL & SWAIN, ATTORNEYS FOR TRUSTEES:

LEXINGTON-AVENUE AND FIFTIETH-STREET.—The nine first-class five-story brown-stone front French-flat houses and lots, situate on the westerly side of Lexington-av., comprising the entire front between 50th and 51st sts., and one house adjoining on the rear and fronting on 50th-st. The houses on the avenue vary from 20 to 25 feet in width, and from 82 to 90 feet in depth; that on the street is 20x49 feet; they are all new, well arranged, and each floor contains all modern improvements. Will be delivered finished. Terms of sale will be liberal.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 85TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WEST EIGHTY-FIFTH-STREET.—The two-story frame house and lot situate on the south side of West 85th-st., commencing 250 feet east of 10th-av. The house has cellar. Lot 16.8 by 58.1 feet.

S. J. GOODENOUGH, Auctioneer.

BY GOODENOUGH & WEBER, OFfice No. 111 Broadway, New-York.—SUPREME COURT SALE.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following described property, under the direction of Edward F. Stilwell, referee:

1. One lot of land, 23x68.6, with the four-story frame house and stores, and two-story iron extension, known as No. 89 Roosevelt-st.

2. One lot on the easterly side of 2d-av., distant 100 feet southerly from 53d.; dimensions, 20x100.

3. One lot on the southerly side of 53d-st., 175 feet easterly from the 2d-av.; dimensions, 25x100 feet.

4. One lot, 19.9x55.4, with the three-story brick building thereon, situated on the easterly side of Hudson-av., 20 feet north of Tillary-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

5. One lot, 20x48.6, with the three-story brick building thereon, situated on the north-east corner of Hudson-av. and Tillary-st., adjoining the above.

6. One lot, 21.6x51.3, with the four-story brick building thereon, situated on the northerly side of Tillary-st., distant 48 6-100 feet easterly from Hudson-av.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers.

PORT MORRIS LOTS AT AUCTION.

Fine dwelling and five lots south-west corner of Elm-st. and Tinton-av., will be sold by ADRIAN H. MULLER, auctioneer, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, noon, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FIRST-CLASS and elegantly-furnished house in Brooklyn to rent for the Winter, in consequence of the absence of the family in Europe; it contains every modern improvement, including billiard-table; can be had with or without the stable. Apply to W. B. COOPER, JR., & CO., No. 99 Pearl-st., New-York.

A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHED house, Stuyvesant-square, twenty-five feet front; has just been put in complete order, will be rented for the Winter or longer at $350 per month, to a private family.
HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET ON Staten Island.—Large, pleasant house, furnished, on the Shore Road, near West Brighton Landing, to let from 1st of November at low rent. Apply to Mr. RAYNOR, No. 117 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—LARGE high-stoop handsomely furnished house, Lexington-av., near 36th-st.; small high-stoop well furnished house, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 193 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY HOUSE ON MURRAY Hill, west of 5th-av., furnished complete, to let for one or two years at $5,000 a year, net. Address MAISON, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

FINE NEW COTTAGE TO LET.—Furnished; cheap; delightful location; twenty minutes' sail from Peck-slip. Address C. S., No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 2.

UNFURNISHED.

HOUSE IN FLUSHING TO LET.—The large mansion of the late Silas Hicks, on Whitestone-av., with stables, garden, &c. Apply on the premises, or to GEORGE E. COCK, No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

A SECOND FLOOR, THREE ROOMS, TO let from 1st of November, with use of bath-room; $30 a month. No. 74 Barrow-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER Of the application of the Department of Public Parks for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Eighty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the new road or Public Drive, and from Twelfth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots of ground, and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to A. M. Soteldo, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street (Room No. 24,) in the said City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 23d day of November, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 11 o'clock A. M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Eighty-eighth-street, between the Eighth-avenue and the new road, and between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of Eighty-eighth-street half the distance to the next street thereto, in the City of New-York. That our report herein will be presented to the supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Oct. 18, 1872.

A. M. SOTELDO, JR.,
JAMES S HENNESSY, } Commissioners.
THOMAS W. FITTMAN,

FINANCIAL.

Lake Ontario Shore R.R.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 90 and Accrued Interest.

Issue **$20,000** to the mile, in denominations of **$100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.** This enterprise is undertaken with **subscriptions to the Capital Stock of over $2,000,000. Sixteen miles of the Road are finished and in operation, 44** miles in addition fully graded, and a total length of **55** miles of track will be laid this season, while the whole Road, of about **150** miles, with the exception of **5** miles of easy work, is entered upon and contracted to be finished by responsible and wealthy parties within the ensuing year.

The Road will extend from the City of **Oswego to Lewiston,** on the Niagara River, with branches to **Suspension Bridge** and **Buffalo,** connecting at its Western terminus with the **Great Western, the Canada Southern,** and the **Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads,** and at Oswego with the **New-York Midland,** and by way of the Midland with the proposed **Boston, Rome and Oswego Railroad,** which, when built, will thus provide a route from Chicago to Boston, **70 miles shorter** than by any existing or contemplated line; connecting also at Oswego with the **Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad,** and thence by the **Vermont Central** it completes connection with the entire railroad system of Northern New-England; while connections at Oswego with the Syracuse and Oswego Railroad, **secures access to the coal fields of Pennsylvania.**

With these connections a large through business is assured. Running through populous towns and villages, and a rich agricultural district, its local business alone will doubtless take care of the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds. The assessed value of the farm property of the six counties through which the road passes is.....$194,319,052
Annual production is..... 31,492,340

We confidently commend the above Loan as one of the most attractive and reliable over offered. For sale by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES,
and especially for
RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS, AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.
SINKING FUND

Convertible Gold Bonds,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

We confidently recommend these Bonds as among the safest and best upon the market.

At present prices they yield to holders nearly nine per cent. on investment.

They are now admitted to regular dealing at the New-York Stock Exchange, and are also

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

TWELVE PER CENT. KANSAS BONDS secured by first mortage on improved real estate. Principal and interest payable in New-York. Interest semi-annually.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, 102D-AV., 3D AND 54TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October inst., at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the Company, corner 10th-av. and 53d and 54th sts.

HENRY W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.

For sale at par and interest by

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 8, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer-books of this Company will be closed at its general office on the 7th day of November, 1872, and remain closed till the 18th day of November, 1872, when the books will be reopened for transfers at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., who have been appointed transfer agents of this Company. By order of the Board. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1872.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th day of November next. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M. WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Oct. 16, 1872.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS.—Coupons from the above bonds maturing Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at our office.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND,

AND

Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s

FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 50 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. Price 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEED AND REDEMPTION BONDS.

Seven per Cent. Gold Interest. Mortgage $15,000 per Mile. Completed and Fully-Equipped Railway, 228 Miles Long. First Mortgage, Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Springfield and ILLINOIS South-Eastern Railway, Interest payable February and August, Free of Government Tax, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in New-York.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

We respectfully invite the attention of all capitalists to this security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

We also have for sale a limited number of the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. This road is finished and passes through the celebrated block coal field of Parke County.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
SHORT LINE.

FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE TO GREEN BAY AND MENASHA.

THIS ROAD

is located through the richest and most populous portion of the State of Wisconsin, is finished for seventy-five miles, and will equipped. Its earnings are sufficient to pay interest on the bonds issued, and the traffic is steadily increasing.

The whole line is under contract, and will be finished the present year. Trains will be running to Menasha, 100 miles from Milwaukee, by the 1st of November.

Entire issue of bonds only $18,000 per mile on completed and fully-equipped road. Bonds have twenty years to run, bear interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, payable in New-York on the 1st day of June and December.

We offer these bonds after careful investigation, and confidently recommend them as a safe and desirable investment.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

A SAFE INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND, incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New-York, secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on the splendid GRANITE BUILDING, now nearly completed, called THE MASONIC HALL, corner of 6th-av. and 23d-st., New-York. Mortgage, $400,000; interest payable March 15 and Sept. 15, coupons attached. Cost of land and building over ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS. For sale by

O. D. ASHLEY & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 37 NEW-ST.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1872.

BY DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY of the Treasury, the interest on the public debt, due Nov. 1, 1872, will be paid at this office on and after MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1872, without rebate.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE STOCK For sale by WM. C. GILMAN & CO., No. 46 Pine-st.

SHAFFER FARM OIL COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 66 LISPENARD-ST., Oct. 21, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, Nov. 2 next, from 1 to 3 P. M.

D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY AND COUNTY BONDS bought and sold by
HANNA BROS.,
No. 11 Wall-st., and No. 2 New-st.
Investment securities a specialty.

WANTED—EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS Railroad Bonds, Steubenville and Ind ana six per cent. Railroad Bonds. Flint and Pere Marquet eight per cent. Land Grant Bonds. All railroad, City and County bonds bought and sold.
G. COPELAND, No. 28 Pine-st

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The Short Central Trunk Route.

This road has been in operation from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202 miles, for two years. **Its earnings have rapidly increased, and are now at a rate sufficient to pay all current expenses, interest on all its Bonded Indebtedness, including that made for its Extension, and, in addition, a dividend upon its Stock.**

The Extension is **217** miles in length, and connects Champaign with the Mississippi River at Keokuk. It passes through a well-developed part of the State of Illinois, abounding in resources for a great business, and it must in a short time equal in receipts the other part of the Road with which it is consolidated, making a total line of **439** miles. Intimate western connections make this route the most direct between the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The entire road traverses a very fertile region, and possesses the best subsidy a road can have, viz.: **IMMENSE BUSINESS IMMEDIATELY AT COMMAND.**

Under a fair valuation, the property of the older part of the road, **above prior obligations,** is fully equal in amount to the Bonds now issued, which are further and completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension, one-half of which is near completion, and the remainder will be finished early in 1873.

The Bonds are **Seven Per Cent. Gold, $1,000** each, convertible into stock at par at the option of the owner, and may be registered without charge. **PRICE 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST** in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

We recommend the Bonds to **all** classes of investors as an undoubted security.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK STATE Railroad Bonds.

A First-Class Home Investment

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS
OF THE

New York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad.

PAYING 7 PER CENT. GOLD.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This Road, which passes through some of the richest Agricultural Counties in the State, and is on the most direct line between the Great Lakes and deep water navigation on the Hudson River, is now fast approaching completion, and will establish a new line of communication to Lake Ontario and the Great West.

The 78 miles of road now in operation and which are unusually well built, are already paying net earnings equivalent to 7 Per Cent. Gold on cost of construction and equipments. The Bonds are now offered for sale at 95, with accrued interest, and we strongly recommend them to our friends and investors as a safe and desirable Security.

Pamphlets and maps furnished with full particulars, on application to

DEAN, M'GINNIS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 30 BOND-ST., N. Y.,
And at the office of the Company, 18 William-st., N. Y.

CENTRAL RAILWAY OF ARKANSAS

7 PER CENT.

SPECIAL GUARANTEE INDORSEMENT BONDS,

A First Lien on the Revenue of the Road,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,
AT 75 CENTS
AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff and Little Rock, the capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS west of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD. With these facts, careful investors will at once observe the immense traffic that awaits this road.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & ROSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—**FOUR PER CENT.** ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA,

7 Per Cent. Bonds,

82 1-2 AND INTEREST.

This is the second City of the State, both as to population and commercial importance, and is growing rapidly.

Its Bonds are a first-class security.

For sale by

George Opdyke & Co.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE, ROSE-WOOD piano-forte, FINE GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, SUPERB CARPETS, &C, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 219 West 14th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., elegant ebony and gilt parlor suite, crimson satin brocatel, ebony and marqueterie round-tables, carved ebony marqueterie and gilt cabinet, fine French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rose-wood piano-forte, (Chickering maker,) fine rose-wood card and sofa tables, marble figure, Rebecca at the well; elegant oil-painting of Madonna, by Sarsafurate; also, St. John, Cleopatra, Beatrice de Cenci and others

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 1 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 4:30 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at 12:30 P. M.
OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16, at 4:30 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23, at 11:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 4:30 P. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $35, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Cuba...Wed'sday, Oct. 23	Batavia...Sat'day, Oct. 26
Scotia...Wed'sday, Oct. 30	Algeria...Sat'day, Nov. 2
Java....Wed'sday, Nov. 6	Parthia....Sat'day, Nov. 9
Caledonia..Wed'sday, Nov. 13	Olympia...Sat'day, Nov. 16
Russia...Wed'sday, Nov. 20	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Nov. 23

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100 and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 23.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Oct. 25, at 1 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Nov. 2, at 3½ P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE.....Saturday, Nov. 9, at 12 M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Nov. 23, at 10 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.....Saturday, Nov. 30, at 3½ P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, BRIGGS..Wednesday, Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.	WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.
Anglia.....Oct. 26	Caledonia.....Oct. 23
India.....Nov. 2	Trinacria.....Nov. 6
California.....Nov. 9	Iowa.....Nov. 20
Australia.....Nov. 16	Caledonia.....Dec. 4
Victoria.....Nov. 23	Trinacria.....Dec. 18
Europa.....Nov. 30	Iowa.....Jan. 1

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Cabin passengers landing at Queenstown, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered, Clyde-Built Steam-ships.

GLAMORGAN.....2,500 Tons.
PEMBROKE.....2,500 Tons
CARMARTHEN.....3,000 Tons

The first steamer of this line,

GLAMORGAN, Capt. Laybourne,

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, on THURSDAY, 31st October.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin.....$75 and $85 currency
Second Cabin.....55 currency
Steerage.....30 currency

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply, in CARDIFF, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in NEW-YORK to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN....Saturday, Nov. 2
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE....Saturday, Nov. 16
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT...Saturday, Nov. 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

VIA QUEENSTOWN,

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....Oct. 23, at 11 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Oct. 30, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Nov. 6, at 9½ A.M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....Nov. 13, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE..Nov. 20, at 9½ A.M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Nov. 27, at 2½ P.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Oct. 24, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Oct. 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE....Thursday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 2, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Nov. 7, 11 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Nov. 9, 12 M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....30	To London.....30
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be had from all the principal railroad ticket offices in the United States, at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Oct. 24.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, via Nassau, Oct. 31.
MISSOURI, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 7.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS will sail on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN Domingo City.—The United States Mail Steamship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 26, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 2 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The steam-ships

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Oct. 22.
GEORGIA, Capt. HOLMES, Thursday, Oct. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office. Local Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to
BENTLEY D. HASDELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

EXTRA STEAMERS WILL BE DISPATCHED AS SOON AS LOADED.

Entrance on Thomas-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Oct. 24.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. ——, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, San Diego and San Pedro, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Oct. 22.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco Nov. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

P. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement or sailing day. Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail for Aspinwall at noon, Thursday, Oct. 24.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

NEW-YORK TO

DEMERARA.

CALLING AT ST. THOMAS AND BARBADOES TO LAND MAILS AND PASSENGERS.

THESE FIRST-CLASS, FULL-POWERED IRON STEAMERS ARE INTENDED TO SAIL FROM ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN, AS FOLLOWS:

MANDINGO, 1,800 tons.....Nov. 9 and Dec. 21,

Followed by

LAGOS and GUNGA,

AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners. No. 70 South-st., New-York.

For freight or passage apply to
E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, Agents, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Oct. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Oct. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Tues. Oct. 22
CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Tues. Oct. 29
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.)..Tues. Nov. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)Tues., Nov. 12.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMAC, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.....Nov. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Until the States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 P. M., From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north.

For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. LOMAGAN, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave Albany at 6 P. M., landing at Athens at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., 15th Oct.	2:30 P. M.
Wed., 16th	2:30 P. M.
Thurs., 17th	3:00 P. M.
Sat., 19th	9:30 A. M.
Tues., 22d	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 23d	8:00 A. M.
Tues., 15th Oct.	7:00 A. M.
Wed., 16th	7:00 A. M.
Thurs., 17th	7:00 A. M.
Fri., 18th	8:00 A. M.
Mon., 21st	7:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d	11:30 A. M.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Str. CHRYSTENAH daily 3½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Blue Lake, Haverstraw, G. Pt., Verplanck's, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing, Haverstraw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & Tarrytown ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 5 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK, AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS, UNION SQUARE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST. PENRHYN SLATE CO.

ALBERT KLASER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLE blezing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, &c., prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

S. KLASER & CO.'S, MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones of superior workmanship at very low prices.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Oct. 19, 1872.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of November next, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:

CLASS 1.

Blue Cloth Trowsers, pairs.....6,000
CLASS 2.
Dark Blue Flannel, yards.....40,000
CLASS 3.
Calf-skin Shoes, pairs.....5,000
Kip-skin Shoes, pairs.....5,000
CLASS 4.
Mattresses, with two covers each.....5,000
CLASS 5.
Barnsley Sheeting, yards.....15,000

The trowsers, flannel, shoes and sheeting to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Three thousand mattresses to be delivered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, 1,000 at the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and 1,000 at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered within ninety days from the date of the contract, and must pass the usual naval inspection.

The cloth for the blue cloth trowsers must be twilled, all wool, wool-dyed, with pure indigo, dark blue, and weigh 22 ounces to each yard of 54 inches width.

The flannel must be twilled, all wool, wool-dyed, with pure indigo, dark blue; must be in pieces of about 50 yards in length and 27 inches wide, weighing 5½ ounces per yard, with a list on each edge of four white woolen threads, woven in the whole length of the piece, the pieces to be rolled separately, without cloth-boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than 5 4-10 ounces per yard.

Two thousand pairs of calf-skin shoes, and the whole amount of the kip-skin shoes, must be cable-screwed, like the samples to be seen at the several Inspections.

The shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed, and tongued and grooved; sides, top and bottom ⅝ inch thick, and ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten 1¼-inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk ¼ inch by 1¼ inch in diameter.

Each mattress must weigh ten pounds, including ticking, which is to be cut 6 feet 6 inches in length, and 31 inches in width. The covers must measure 77 inches in length, and 29 inches in width. The hair, ticking, covers and make to be equal to the samples, at the several Inspections.

The sheeting must be free from cotton, 80 inches wide, and weigh 12 21-100 ounces per yard; the texture to be 4 by 4 to 1-16 of an inch.

The articles mentioned must conform and be equal to the samples at the several Inspections; and the sizes of the trowsers and shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

The contractor will be required to furnish three yards of the cloth from which it is proposed to manufacture the trowsers, before they are made up.

Offers may be made for one or more classes of the articles enumerated, but must include the whole amount of any one class required.

Separate proposals will also be received for the supply of fifteen thousand yards of flannel of the same description as above given, to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Bonds, with approved securities, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, as well as to reject any proposal not considered as advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN,
Pay-master-General U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR DIMENSION STONE REQUIRED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 21, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of the 26th day of October, 1872, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed Government building at St. Louis, Mo., all of the dimension required for the exterior of the building.

The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to granite, marble and sandstones, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, durability, and the capacity for working under the chisel or hammer.

A sample block, 12x12x12 inches, showing on each face a different kind of cutting, and on one the natural fracture of the stone must be submitted with each bid.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use as cut stone in buildings for at least ten years will be considered, and absolute proof that it has been so used for that period must be furnished.

The stone must further have a good grain and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is procured must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired within one year.

About 400,000 cubic feet, more or less, will be required, the actual average of the stones cannot now be given, but will approximate forty feet, the largest stone containing about 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order that the contractor may make proper allowances for cutting in the quarries, and on this schedule payment will be made allowing an addition of one inch to each face on granite and marble stock and of one inch to each face of sandstone.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence delivering the stone and the amount per week they can deliver; the stone and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average and maximum size of the stones that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished, and a certificate from the Recorder of the County in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany the bid.

All proposals must be made on and in full accord ance with the printed forms to be obtained on application at this office or from the Superintendent, Mr. Thomas Walsh, St. Louis, Mo., and must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bond therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the Government as security for the faithful performance of the contract, the lease to take effect upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract, said lease to authorize the Government to take full possession of the quarry and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of default.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to divide the contract and use two or more kinds of stone.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for dimension stone for the new Government building, St. Louis, Mo.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of ANDREW BRIDGEMAN, late of the town of Newtown, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, at No. 8 Wall-st., in the City and County of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, 1873.—Dated September, 1872.

S. V. BAGLEY, } Executors.
JAMES GLASSFORD, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Mitchell and A. B. Crane, No. 92 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of July, 1872.

CLARENCE G. MITCHELL, }
JOHN BLAIR SCRIBNER, } Executors.

jy9-1aw6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. FURNISS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to Jacob D. Vermilye, one of the subscribers at the Merchants' National Bank, No. 42 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 24th day of June, 1872.

SOPHIA R. C. FURNISS,
MARGARET E. ZIMMERMAN,
JACOB D. VERMILYE,
Executors.

jy2-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN UHL, deceased, of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Samuel Hirsch, counsellor-at-law, at No. 319 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of August, 1872. LOUISA UHL, Executrix.

ui3-1aw6mA*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN VAN ZANDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of S. Burkhalter, No. 188 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872. STEPHEN BURKHALTER, ENOCH KETCHAM, Executors.

jy23-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES C. CONROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 22 Vesey-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1872.

MICHAEL J. O'CONNOR, Executor.

au27-1aw6mTu*

FREELAND, A. M.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of A. M. FREELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 438 West 34th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1872. SOPHIA FREELAND, Executrix.

my14-1aw6mTu*

PRINTING.

GERMAN POLITICAL PRINTING, viz: Posters in black or colored, circulars, &c., executed at short notice, at M. W. SIEBERT'S Steam Job Printing Office, No. 26 Frankfort-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS.

A large assortment will be found in our stock of all grades from the lowest price STABLE BLANKETS to the finest DRESS BLANKETS.

CARRIAGE ROBES! TRAVELING BLANKETS!

Our medium grades of the above goods are very desirable. SLEIGH-BELLS—A full assortment.

HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

C. H. RAYNOR & CO'S (FORMERLY P. C. DUBOIS') Carriage Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 202 Greene-st., near Amity.—Elegant variety of road wagons and carriages; also one light express wagon, little used, of our own make; two second-hand top-wagons, one side-bar road wagon, two sets light harness, one coach.

FOR SALE—A HEALTHY STOUT COAL black mare, sound, seven years old, true in harness, ready worker or traveler; can be bought for less than her real value, for want of active use. Apply at No. 32 Morton-st.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, saddles, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured; a full line of blankets for stores and stable; plush and other carriage robes of every quality. C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren-st.

WANTED.—A TEAM OF STYLISH horses; must be young, perfectly sound and good travelers. Address, stating particulars, &c., M., Box 2428-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, harness and carriage, nearly new. Owner gone to Europe. Apply at No. 175 2d-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NOS. 660, 662 and 664 6th-av., Murray Hill.—Table d'hôte. This new and elegantly-furnished house, with all modern improvements, situated in the most healthful location of the City, offers inducements to families and single gentlemen wishing to locate for the Winter.

W. L. FISH.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room, all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location, 36th-st., near Madison and 4th avs.; family strictly private; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. T. C., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

NO. 19 WEST WASHINGTON-PLACE.—A family, composed of two, offers to let, to single gentlemen, suite of rooms, second floor, newly and richly furnished, with or without breakfast; references.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS TO let on third floor; house, table and appointments first-class; only a few select boarders received; high-est references given and required. Apply at No. 107 West 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—A WELL-furnished front room on second floor; closets, hot and cold water, &c.; within two minutes' walk of new depot of elevated railroad; references. No. 328 West 20th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOM—TO GENtlemen, with or without board. In a private family; first-class parties only need apply. No. 55 West 28th-st., near Broadway.

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st., rooms en suite or single, handsomely furnished, to let: desirable in every respect. No. 7 West 25th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—VERY DESIRable rooms, with the comforts of a refined home and liberal table; references exchanged; private table, if desired.

TWO NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS on second floor; also, fourth story front, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 51 East 21st-st.

NO. 23 EAST 14TH-ST., NEAR Union-square.—To be leased for business purposes, with immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

NO. 28 WEST 19TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.—With board, newly-furnished rooms, for family or party of gentlemen; house and table first class.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED BACK parlor; also rooms for single gentlemen, with first-class board; references exchanged. No. 15 West 43d-st.

NO. 1 CLINTON-PLACE, CORNER OF Broadway.—First-class house: rooms, with board, $10 to $15 per week, $3 per day; rooms, $1.

H. B. KENT.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—APARTMENTS, CORner 31st-st.; the second floor, six rooms, completely furnished, with private bath, to a small family. Apply to the owner and occupant, No. 299 5th-av.

BERKMAN MANSION, NO. 343 EAST 56TH-ST.—A private family will let tae old historical drawing-rooms and parlors, with first-class board; private table.

NO. 217 WEST 14TH-ST.—VERY LARGE, elegant front hall rooms, with closets, to let with board; house and location strictly first class; un

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

MR. FROUDE'S THIRD LECTURE.

A Large Audience Present—Mr. Froude Gives an Interesting Review of Irish History.

On the occasion of the third lecture of James Anthony Froude the audience in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association was larger than on either of the former evenings. The famous lecturer made his appearance punctually at 8 o'clock, accompanied by numerous friends, among whom were Mr. Peter Cooper, Mr. Mori, the Japanese Minister; Mr. Putnam, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The lecturer said that he had closed his last lecture with the collapse of the great Irish rebellion of 1641, which commenced with massacre and ended in complete ruin. During the nine years in which the Irish chiefs had held the destines of their country in their hands nothing had been accomplished, nothing even had been attempted, nothing had resulted save complete anarchy. And when the rebellion had collapsed what was Cromwell to do? Was he to proclaim an universal amnesty? It would be remembered that from the time that England, under Elizabeth, had declared against the papacy, the Italian and Spanish peoples had declared against England, and Ireland had declared for Italy and Spain. Ireland had made itself an eternal ever ready nucleus for insurrection and for attempts against the liberties of England. What Cromwell did was this: He meddled with no man's conscience, were the words of the Lord Protector, but he refused to allow the mass. This rite, as he knew it was not the beautiful form of Catholicism known to modern men, but it was a thing that had turned Germany into a charnel-house and Ireland into a shambles. Had his policy been adhered to it is doubtful if future troubles would have arisen to need an apologist in the nineteenth century. In the first place, he restored all the Ulster colonists to their farms, their factories and their work-shops. The common people he sent to their farms, and the gentry and the Irish chiefs and fighting men he drove into Connaught as the Saxons centuries before had driven the Britons into Wales. Then he opened up the country to emigration; he gave a lot to every soldier that accompanied him into the land, and he brushed away the restrictive commercial laws which English trading jealousy had established against Irish activity. In three years a magic breeze had swept over the whole country, and it was covered with waving corn, and loaded orchards. The Irish farmer, the Scotch farmer and the English farmer lived side by side in happiness, in content and in prosperity. Cromwell died, and the Stuarts came back with the restoration. Cromwell's policy was of course abandoned, but not altogether. The Connaught plan was abolished, and the gentry were restored to one-third of their estates. The Cromwellian colonists, and the Ulster men remained undisturbed in their homes. But the Episcopal Church was restored, and over the industrious, the proud brave Calvinists, Bishops and Archbishops were set in authority to mock and to torture. The best of them would not remain Puritans, as they were; with Kings and priests they could have no abiding; so they turned their faces to the setting sun, and landing in America became among the sternest and the most patriotic of American Puritans. Other English came in their places in Ireland, money-jobbers, speculators, land-jobbers; but their presence did not do for Ireland what had been lost by emigration. The colonies of Southern Ireland went to ruin. The Episcopalians and the Catholics swept over them, uprooted them, and annihilated slowly all that had been built up by Cromwell. In Ulster, where the Scotch colonists were, there was no such loss, because the Scotch had obtained their kirk, and therefore they held their own. Charles died, and his brother James reigned in his stead. He appointed the Duke of Tyrconnell, a worthless fellow, Viceroy of the land of Ireland, and he went diligently to work to make the country Catholic, and to uproot all the non-conformist colonists. But the English expelled James, preferring to his place a Dutch Calvinist. Tyrconnell summoned an Irish Parliament, holding that James, though he had lost England, was still king of Ireland. Louis le Grand, of France, sympathized with the fallen monarch, and sent troops, money and officers to assist his cause in Ireland. And now, when King William came to reconquer Ireland, the Irish had a better opportunity to win their liberties than ever before. The English forces were a mixture of English and Dutch, nothing like the Ironsides, but the Irish were very numerous, had been drilled by French officers, armed with French arms, and occupied strong positions. Yet they made but little stand against the arms of England. At the Boyne they resisted feebly. At Athlone they were disgracefully surprised. At Aughrim they made, indeed, a brave resistance, but only until the death of the French General, St. Ruth. After that they fled disgracefully. Against their countrymen they did little better. Londonderry and Enniskillen were not walled towns, but they could not take them. What might be the reason of such an inevitable result, seeing that the personal bravery of the Irish cannot be questioned? It must be that the common people had been so badly treated by the chiefs and their kernes and gallowglasses, that, though they would shout loudly for Sarsfield and Tyrconnell, their hearts were not in the strife.

During the interval of peace that followed the last desperate struggle of the Irish landowners to recover their estates, two industries had been established, that of linen in the North, and that of woolen in the South. It is true that the laws against the Nonconformists had repressed emigration, but mechanics of every kind were only waiting for their repeal to embark for Ireland with all their fortunes. By the articles of Limerick and Galway the Commissioners of King William without the consent of the Parliament established the Catholic gentry in the enjoyment of their religion, and restored them to their estates. This greatly enraged the Parliament of England, and a party was formed there ever on the watch to do something adverse to the interests of Ireland. The opportunity came but too soon. An attempt was made against the King's life, and the Parliament passed a bill to defend it in some way or another. This bill the Irish Lords disdainfully threw out. At once the Anti-Irish party saw their chance, and obtained an act which at one swoop destroyed the Irish woolen trade, under pretense that Ireland was a colony, and that, therefore, must not be allowed to damage any trade of the mother country. Twenty thousand weavers left poor Ireland in one year, and in this beautiful manner England attempted to restore prosperity to a ruined country. The next move was to expel the Irish Catholic hierarchy. All the Bishops and Archbishops were driven out, but the priests were graciously permitted to remain on condition of taking the oath of supremacy. In 1704 the Irish petitioned to be admitted into the Union, but it was refused on the ground that Ireland, if admitted, would be enabled to trade, and by her superior intelligence and activity would have seriously damaged the English commerce. So the petition of the Irish Parliament was refused, and Irish statesmen were told to fall back upon their own resources. Still not satisfied with the penal laws, the English Parliament passed yet another, which was entitled "An act to resist the spread or Popery." By this precious act no Catholic could inherit property, no Catholic could practice any one of the learned professions, no Catholic could buy land or lease it, no Catholic could serve as sheriff, could go to the universities, could enter Parliament. By the same act if a child turned Protestant he could get his father's estate; if a lawyer wanted to rank as a lawsuit he persuaded his client to turn Protestant. The consequence was that the land was filled with men steeped to the lips in perjuries to support their social positions. One more touch remained to be added to the frightful list of atrocious laws. The English Parliament passed an act that not a flock of Irish wool should be exported to any other country save England, and that the price should be sixpence a pound. This was because the Irish wool was so superior that one pack of Irish wool mixed with three of French enabled the French cloth-makers to compete on favorable terms with the Englishmakers, whose claim to supremacy rested on the superiority of their cloth. This rivalry was to be stopped by an embargo on Irish wools. This execrable policy brought about an universal system of smuggling, for which no country in the world is better situated than Ireland, with its deeply-indented coast-line and its numerous small bays and harbors. Everybody assisted the smugglers, from the earl to the servant-boy, and everybody exulted at the revenge that was being taken on English injustice.

In the wreck of Irish commerce the linen industry remained untouched, but the people of Ulster, all Presbyterians, did not cease to complain bitterly of the laws directed against the Nonconformists. And in this chaos of injustice, short sightedness and folly was forged that Ireland with which modern readers are familiar. Never in the history of mankind has any race been so plundered, been so wronged, as the Irish common folk. Robbed first by their chiefs, then by English penal laws they at last fell under the sway of the middle man, who not content with taking his clothes, took also his skin and his flesh, and left him his bones. The Irishman of the last century did not live, he simply starved. In this England must be primarily responsible. She had for reasons of her own adopted Ireland, and she was bound in honor and in justice to do the best for the country that could be done.

The lecturer from this point gave a series of anecdotes, showing the condition of life among the Irish gentry, their dueling, their drinking, their debts, their humor and their misery. They ate their hearts out in misery, masked by a thousand follies, the people starved, and the best class, the Nonconformists, emigrated steadily year after year. At this time the Irish Parliament sat steadily, eloquent opposition being bribed down by fat sinecures, titles for the ambitious, money for the venal. There was no trade so lucrative as champion of Ireland's injuries in those cruel days. It had been said by a cynic that corruption was inseparable from free institutions, but it seemed to him that liberty must cast out corruption, or corruption would make an end of liberty.

This brought down the house, and he closed amid vehement applause, having again and again won plaudits from the audience, though the subject of the lecture was not so interesting to the majority as those previously given, being somewhat technical in parts.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

A Test Case—Commissioner Davenport's Power—An Interesting Question of Law.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock George A. Heinrich, an influential and wealthy German, living at No. 155 Third-street, was brought before United States Commissioner Davenport, in his Chambers-street office, for examination on a charge of obstructing and interfering with a United States deputy marshal in the discharge of his duties.

Mr. Sam'l Hirsch urged the reception of bail pending an examination, and Mr. Davenport finally consented to receive Mr. Riegelmann in $5,000 bonds. The examination will take place on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, and the case will, doubtless, attract much attention. Mr. Davenport claims that the deputies have a legal right to enter a house to verify the registry of voters, and says that any man who resists a deputy as Heinrich did will be brought before him and punished.

The Police to Aid the United States Election Officers.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following important resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Superintendent of Police instruct the Captains of the several Precincts to inform the members of the force subject to their command, that the United States officers are now verifying the list of persons who have registered, and that they have the right to verify them by proper inquiry and examination at the respective places assigned by registered persons as their residences. It is an offense to obstruct or interfere with these officers in the performance of duty, or to refuse proper aid and assistance when required by them.

Accident on the Elevated Railway—Much Excitement Among the Passengers and Along the Line—One Man Jumps Off.

The Elevated Railway train which left Dey-street last evening at 5 P. M. occasioned considerable excitement before it reached its northern terminus. At Dey-street a large number of passengers boarded the train, but before it had passed to any distance beyond Canal-street some part of its gear broke loose, and a perceptible lessening of speed was observable. Finally the train came to a stand-still. Conductor Mangham, who was formerly a Police Sergeant, thereupon ran to the rear of the cars and signaled the train, which was but a moment behind his elevated vehicle. It came up, and thereupon ensued an excitement. The conductor ran through the train and asked "one favor of the local passengers, that they would remain quiet" until he had taken his Hudson River Railroad people to Twenty-ninth-street, and then he would bring them back to their respective stopping places at Twenty-first-street and Twelfth-street. The conductor of the "pushing" train came on board, and a conference between the two conductors finally resulted in an understanding to stop at Twelfth-street, which was done. At this station many passengers boarded the train, who were desirous of leaving it at Twenty-first street. A reporter of the TIMES, who was among the passengers, went out on one of the platforms of the train and listened to a second conference between the two conductors relative to the propriety of stopping at Twenty-first-street. Conductor Mangham was in doubt about it, but there was no doubt with his brother conductor; so it was concluded to go on, and both conductors stretched themselves considerably over the platform-railing and, by vigorous swinging of their arms, signaled the engineers before and behind to go ahead. One passenger with several bundles came out from the car just below Twenty-first-street and insisted upon alighting at that station. There were many in the cars who were as anxious. The conductor reported "no stoppages," but asked the gentleman if he "would take the chances." He replied in the affirmative, and the gate was opened. When the train reached Twenty-first street, the gentleman jumped and did some superior gymnastic exercises before down, often conversing with the conductors. Inquiries to one of them by the TIMES reporter were very gruffly repulsed. Whatever was wrong on the train, the conductors refused to be communicative; but the sight of two elevated trains locked together with a long "coupling iron," created unbounded excitement among the passengers on board and the pedestrians on the streets below.

Prospect Park Races—Fourth Day of the Meeting—Ben Morrill Wins the Four-Year-Old Stakes.

Yesterday was the fourth day of the meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, and over 5,000 people assembled to witness the two contests on the programme. The first event was the Four-year-old Colt Stake; mile heats, best three in five, in harness; value $1,600, of which $1,050 to first, $364 to second and $186 to third. Dixon, Ben Morrill and Romeo Tommy came to the post. Dixon was a great favorite, but in the first heat, while on the lead going down the backstretch, he fell, and Ben Morrill ran over him, injuring the driver so severely. Tommy had it all his own way and won the first heat, Dixon being declared distanced. Ben Morrill then won the race.

Time—2:34½, 2:32¾, 2:36.

THE FREE FOR ALL PURSE.

The grand contest of the meeting was the $4,000 for all horses, in which Judge Fullerton, George Palmer, Rosalind, Gazelle and Camors were entered, but the latter being lame he was withdrawn. Gazelle was the favorite before the start—she bringing $700, Rosalind $600, Judge Fullerton $240 and Palmer $225. The race was a magnificent one, but on account of darkness the conclusion was postponed until this morning. The excitement was intense, and as two of the horses belong to Wall-street financiers the stock and gold boards were fully represented on the quarter-stretch.

Reopening of the Helping Hand for Men.

The benevolent institution known as "The Helping Hand for Men," No. 316 Water-street, which has been closed for some time past for repairs, was reopened yesterday with appropriate religious services. The institution was established upward of two years since as a lodging-house for poor men, and during that period it has lodged thousands of respectable men, and found employment for a large number of others. Meals are provided at a merely nominal cost, and free when the condition of the parties is such that they cannot afford to pay for them. The house has been thoroughly refitted, and a superintendent, Mr. McCauley, has been appointed, with a view to a more extended mission work among the poor and unemployed men. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a large number of persons assembled at the formal opening in the reading-room of the institution. Religious services, singing and praying were conducted under the leadership of Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Superintendent of Missions, Bible House, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Hall, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Mr. Smith, and others. Promises of aid have been received from many well-known and respected sources, and the Helping Hand for Men bids fair to effect much good among those for whose benefit the efforts of its founders shall be directed.

National Insurance Convention.

There were two attempts made to organize the Convention yesterday, in the morning at Underwriters' Hall, and in the evening at St. Nicholas Hotel. The attendance of members, however, was so scant that an adjournment finally took place until to-day. The following have arrived: Insurance Commissioners Albert W. Paine, of Maine; Gustavus W. Smith, of New-York; Oliver Pillsbury, of New-Hampshire; Stephen H. Rhodes, deputy, of Massachusetts, and William H. Finch, Examiner of Corporations, of North Carolina.

Controller Green's Opinion Sustained.

Controller Green lately called the attention of the Fire Commissioners to the fact that the charter of 1870 did not authorize them to make requisitions for money to be disbursed without any supervision by the Department of Finance, but that, as is the case with other Departments, moneys should be paid out of the City Treasury directly by warrants for the expenses they might incur. Upon their refusal to accept his interpretation of the law, he offered to pay the wages of the firemen until a judicial decision should be rendered. This was sustained yesterday in an elaborate opinion by Judge Barrett.

The Working Men and the Controller.

Messrs. John J. Dalton, Patrick Sharkey, and Geo. Linton, a committee from the United Order of Associated Housesmiths, visited Controller Green yesterday, and presented resolutions thanking him for the interest he has taken in obtaining work for some of the trades' unionists. The resolutions also approve of his policy in checking waste of public moneys as conducive to the interests of the working men, as well as to the tax-payer.

THE DONOHUE MURDER.

Henry Rogers, the Alleged Murderer, on Trial—Conclusive Evidence Against the Prisoner.

The trial of Henry Rogers, for the murder of Police Officer John Donohue, was commenced yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Brooklyn. On the morning of Sunday, the 7th of July, Officer Donohue, of the Fifth Police Precinct, Brooklyn, while endeavoring to quiet some disorderly persons from "Battle-row," at or near the intersection of North First-street and Union-avenue, Williamsburg, was struck on the head with a heavy club by one of the party, and sustained a fracture of the skull, resulting in his death on the morning of the 11th of July. For several days succeeding the occurrence arrests were made of parties who were known or supposed to have been present when the fatal blow was struck. Among them was Henry Rogers, the accused, Hugh McGoldrick, the proprietor of the saloon where the murder was committed, and several others. At the Coroner's inquest a number of the witnesses swore positively that they heard Rogers declare he would kill Donohue, and afterward saw him strike the officer on the head. The Coroner committed Rogers for murder, and held the others as accomplices and witnesses. Since then one Flint, a very important witness for the people, made his escape from the custody of the officers.

Rogers was indicted by the Grand Jury, and the trial finally set for yesterday.

After the opening by the District-Attorney, Officer Thomas Campbell was called and sworn. He testified to having found Officer Donohue lying insensible on the pavement in front of the liquor-store in Hope-street; blood was flowing freely; with the assistance of Officer Travis, Donohue was lifted into a wagon and taken to the Fifth Precinct Station-house. Witness noticed some pieces of a broken earthen bottle on the sidewalk, near where the injured man was lying; he had been with Donohue but a short time before.

Officer Travis testified to the same facts.

Officer Thomas Holland, of the Fifth Precinct, testified that he went to the place after the occurrence, and saw a pool of blood on the sidewalk in front of the store, and saw at the Station-house pieces of a club.

Dr. Rufus Guillett testified to the character of Donohue's injuries, and that he died from the effects thereof. Dr. S. F. Speer gave similar testimony.

Hugh McGoldrich, (alias Crowe,) proprietor of the saloon, testified that the prisoner, with some twenty-three or twenty-four others, was in his place, and when they went out Rogers took the heavy wooden bar with which he secured the door when the place was closed, and said he (witness) could get something else to fasten the door with. Witness closed up his place, and knew nothing of the assault.

Cornelius Denver (one of the Battle-row party,) testified that Rogers stepped out and struck Donohue on the head with a heavy stick, using both hands, hitting him on the base of the skull. Rogers then went home for fear he would be arrested. Abram Gibson (another of the party) testified to the same. William Hilbert (another) testified to seeing Rogers strike the blow. He saw James Pilny, the escaped witness, pick up a stone, and heard him say, "I'll give it to him, too." Richard McLaughlin testified he had known the prisoner about ten or twelve years; was at McGoldrich's on the night of July 6; saw Rogers standing by the coal-box and heard him say, "If that Donohue comes along here to-night I'll kill him." Saw Donohue, and saw Rogers strike him on the head with the club.

This closes the case for the people, with the exception of the testimony of Officer Hines, who arrested Rogers. This witness not being present, the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The Fourth Ward Grant and Wilson Club.

A grand rally was held last night at Commonwealth Hall, under the auspices of the Fourth Ward Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Hon. Thomas D. Adams, of Massachusetts, characterized Horace Greeley as the greatest political fraud that ever appeared in American politics, and said that the Democrats could not vote for a better Democrat than U. S. Grant, or Republicans for a better Republican. He defended the financial policy of Geo. S. Boutwell, and said that we would have no more Black Fridays under his Administration, and compared the relative conditions of the working men of Europe and America; and attributed their present prosperity here to the Republican Party. Rev. L. H. King also delivered an admirable address, which was enthusiastically applauded throughout. After a humorous speech by Gen. McLean, of Arkansas, the meeting dispersed.

The Fifth Ward Union Club.

The Fifth Ward Union Club held a mass-meeting last night, corner of High and Bridge streets. The speakers' stand was beautifully decorated with flags and calcium lights, and a band of music added to the enthusiasm of the scene. Hon. John Oakey delivered a stirring speech, which was loudly applauded. Gen. McLean, of Arkansas, was the next speaker, and Col. Rowan closed the meeting with a few remarks.

Brooklyn Nominations.

The Democratic Assembly Conventions for Kings County met last night to nominate candidates for the Assembly, in all the districts except two—the Second and Fifth—which were conceded to the Greeleyites, who also met to nominate last night in those districts. The Greeleyites accept the Democratic nominations, and the Democrats accept the Greeley nomination in their two districts. The nominations were as follows:

Dist.	Dist.
1. Adjourned.	6. Adjourned.
2. Adjourned.	7. Adjourned.
3. Adjourned.	8. Archibald Bliss.
4. Jarvis Whitman.	9. John C. Jacobs.
5. Adjourned.	

The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District nominated last night Stephen J. Colahan for Congress.

The Jeffersonian Democrats yesterday held their adjourned Convention, and nominated John Delmar for Justice of the Peace. The nomination of Thomas H. Farron for Sheriff, which met last week with some opposition, was made unanimous.

Personal.

President Grant and wife, accompanied by Gen. Porter and wife, Homer A. Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Baron and Baroness de Bussierre, of Paris, are at the Everett House. Prince Higashi Tsunimi and four students, from Japan; Hon. J. N. McCullough, general manager of the Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne Railroad; Hon. A. Murdock, of Mississippi; Hon. C. R. Griggs, of Wilmington, Del., and Lieut. C. M. Thomas, of the United States Navy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Clayton McMichael and John Tucker, of Philadelphia, and David A. Wells, of Norwich, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Judge Thomas, Allen Clarke, of New-Orleans, and Dr. Warren Stone, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. W. G. Fargo, of Buffalo, Hon. O. N. Cutter, of Rockland County, Hon. E. C. Dawes, of Ohio, Col. S. W. Wilson, of Philadelphia, and Col. J. E. Courtenlie, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. Jos. E. Johnson, of Savannah, Gen. John S. Eldridge, of Boston, and Louis McLane, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.

President Grant in Town.

President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant and Gen. Porter, arrived in this City yesterday and proceeded at once to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, where they dined with Mr. L. P. Morton. The occasion of their visit is to receive Miss Nellie Grant, who will arrive from Europe on the Scotia. Last evening Gen. Grant and Mrs. Grant, accompanied by Mr. Morton, visited the Academy of Music, to witness the performance of "Faust." Upon the entrance of the Presidential party, the fact spread with rapidity, and a deafening outburst of applause was given. The curtain was raised from the orchestra, which played the "Star Spangled Banner" while the party were proceeding to their seats. The party were ushered to one of the proscenium boxes, and during the opera, "Faust," the party was the observed of all observers. President and Mrs. Grant seemed to enjoy the opera with much relish, and retired from the Academy amid the greatest enthusiasm of the audience.

More Indictments Rumored.

It was currently reported about town last night that the three Court-house Commissioners, Michael Norton, James Ingersoll and Thomas Coman, have been indicted by the Grand Jury. The rumor created no apparent interest, and many doubted its truth.

Annual Election at the Gold Exchange.

The annual election of officers and directors of the New-York Gold Exchange was held yesterday afternoon. The following are the names of the officers elected:

President, C. O. Morris; First Vice-President, T. A. Hoyt; Second Vice-President, T. F. B. Parker; Treasurer, R. L. Edwards; Secretary, Wm. P. Westcott; Executive Committee, W. A. Gibson, J. F. Underhill, A. Limbert, Horace Manuel, W. S. Doughty and H. R. Moore.

The old members were re-elected in the Arbitration, Finance, Power of Attorney and Admission Committees and Board of Appeals.

Mysterious Murder in Indiana.

From the Chicago Tribune, Oct. 19.

Henry H. Armstrong, a wealthy citizen of Madison, Ind., was killed at his own house on Thursday night. He and his wife have not been living amicably together, and he had been absent in New-Albany. At 11 o'clock he was either murdered or shot himself outside his back door. His wife states that he entered the house without disturbing any person, took off his boots and placed them in the parlor, then ascended to her room, where he beat and abused her, finally dragging her down-stairs; that she then screamed, when he released her, she returning upstairs. A few minutes later she heard the pistol-shot, and a neighbor found Armstrong dead outside the back door; he had not put on his boots, and his hands and person indicated that he had had a severe struggle. The Coroner is trying to uncover the mystery.

THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

Ravages of the Disease Throughout Canada—But Few Fatal Cases Reported.

From the Toronto Leader, Oct. 17.

Our advices from different localities seem to indicate that the disease which prevails so generally among horses in this city, has now extended all over the Dominion, and everywhere presents the same general characteristics, showing conclusively enough that it is caused by some peculiar atmospheric influence, to which the animals are especially susceptible, as we do not learn of any such disease existing among the population where the disease prevails. So far as our observations extend, and from all we can learn there is very little, if any, difference in the form of attack or symptoms of the disease. It seems to be simply an aggravated form of catarrh, with more or less fever attending it, and its duration is about the same in all cases. As yet but a few fatal cases are mentioned, and these are probably the result of some complication with other and previously-existing diseases, and there is no doubt that much injury is done by using nostrum mixtures, which torture the poor animals and needlessly prolong their sufferings. The most skillful veterinary surgeons find no difficulty in the diagnosis of this disease, and they find it necessary to use but little medicine, relying chiefly upon strict cleanliness of the stables, keeping the air pure as possible, by removing all offensive accumulations, and for the relief and comfort of the horses, advise washing the nose and mouth frequently, so that the animal need not swallow the offensive matter which is constantly secreted and discharged.

The Disease on This Side of the Line—Its Rapid Spread.

From the Lockport Journal, Oct. 17.

Our telegraphic dispatches a few days since noticed an epidemic, which has prevailed among horses for some time in Canada, and spread over considerable part of the Dominion. It has crossed the Niagara River, and now prevails to a considerable extent at Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo, and has also reached Lockport. A number of horses in the livery-stables of this city have been taken sick with the disease, but we have not learned that any of these cases have yet proved fatal. The disease seems to be rapidly spreading among the horses in to the interior of the country. A gentleman who had business a few miles from Suspension Bridge a day or two since, says it was almost impossible to procure a conveyance, in consequence of the number of horses laid up by the malady.

Ravages of the Horse Disease in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 21.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent, and fully one-half of the horses in the city are affected. A few fatal cases have occurred. It made its appearance on Thursday. The Street Railway Company have 100 horses sick, and have taken off some of their cars. The livery-stables have stopped business. Every horse attached to O'Brien's Circus, which came here from Canada yesterday, is sick.

City Finances.

The City Chamberlain makes an exhibit of the condition of the City finances for the past week, which shows the following totals:

Total balances Oct. 12	$5,679,415 21
Receipts during the past week	4,261,600 82
Total	$9,941,016 03
Payments during the week	4,850,929 77
Total balances Oct. 19	$5,090,086 26

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The body of John Gallagher, who, on the 14th inst., fell overboard at Pier No. 51 North River, and was drowned, was found yesterday.

Mr. Vanderpool's lecture is postponed till after Nov. 1. Due notice of the time will be given.

The statement that a motion would be made today to admit Tweed to bail was pronounced by his counsel last evening to be entirely without foundation.

The French Benevolent Society during the past year expended the sum of $3,500 in aid of poor and disabled Frenchmen and their families, numbering 300 individuals.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Rocco Atello pleaded guilty to the manslaughter of Daniel Donahue, on the 9th of June last. He was sent to State Prison for four years.

The well-known tourists, Thomas Cook and son, are now in this City with the intention of making up a party of tourists to go round the world.

Anthony Martin, aged thirty-five, of No. 121 Pearl-street, Brooklyn, fell from a ladder at No. 120 Broadway, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found insensible, yesterday, at the corner of Bowery and Grand-street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

An examination was held yesterday in the Naval Office Department of the New-York Custom-house, by Col. Burt, to fill a clerkship, salary $1,400. But two candidates appeared for examination.

But few Swedes and Norwegians appeared at the office of the Consulate of Sweden and Norway, No. 18 Exchange-place, yesterday, to take the oath of allegiance to Oscar II., the new King.

The Methodist preachers met yesterday. Rev. Dr. Porter presided. Prof. Tyndall's scientific test of prayer was again under discussion, and the Professor roughly handled for his skepticisms.

Louis Brockman, a German, fifty-three years of age, who, on Wednesday last, while suffering intense pain from a cancer of the tongue, shot himself in the mouth with a revolver, at his residence, No. 182 Chrystie-street, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital.

The members of the Arcadian Club purpose escorting the several prominent artists and men of letters now in this City round to see the several island institutions and the forts. The Commissioners of Public Charities have placed their steam-tug at the service of the Club, and Dodworth's Band has been engaged to accompany the excursionists.

Controller Green paid yesterday, through Pay-master Nalley; the laborers on big pipes to Oct. 15, $22 202 85, and he will pay today through the City Auditor, inspectors of regulating and grading sewers and pavements; as also engineers and axmen in Bureau of Sewers to Sept. 30, $12,694 58.

The Japanese Prince, Nigashi Fusimi, accompanied by the Japanese Consular Agent at New-York, T. Tomita, and some of the gentlemen of his suite, visited the banking-house of Bowles Brothers & Co., yesterday morning. The party left for Japan, by way of San Francisco, last night.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Shipman called the calendar of common law jury cases. In none of them, however, were counsel ready, and no trials were begun. In the Jumel will case, which is still on the calendar, Judge Shipman announced that he would consult with Judge Woodruff as to the time of trial.

The gang of Twentieth Ward roughs who so brutally beat Roundsman Clark, the details of which were published in the TIMES of yesterday, were brought up again at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and all discharged except Dennis McGowan, Jas. Corcoran, Hugh McVey, and Ephraim McDowell, who were identified by the officer at the Station-house.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Cox, Alexander Ames, colored, of No. 134 Leonard-street, was committed on a charge of having fired a revolver at Robert Boyer, also colored, of No. 219 Wooster-street. It appeared in evidence that Boyer found Arpes concealed in his apartments, and was pursuing him with a broadsword, when the latter fired the shot.

Attorney-General Barlow was engaged for a considerable portion of yesterday in conversation with persons who prefer complaints against the Bloomingdale Asylum and similar institutions in this City. The interviews were strictly private, and the result of their investigations into the management of the several asylums will be concealed until their formal report is prepared and published.

The annual parade of the Old Guard took place yesterday. The command, about sixty in number, formed at the Astor House at 3½, and under command of Col. W. McClean marched down Broadway to Wall-street, down Wall and up again into Broadway, and along Broadway to Twenty-second-street, where, at the St. Germain Hotel, a banquet was given. The division is composed of members of the old City and Light Guards.

Capt. Jeff. Maury, William B. Seabury, first officer, and Samuel H. Orpheus, engineer, all of the Pacific Mail steamer Ocean Queen, were admitted to bail yesterday in the Sheriff's office in $500 each. These officers were arrested some time ago on complaint of three of the seamen, for ill-treatment, but were immediately released on their own recognizances to perform their duties aboard ship.

The case of Ludwig Julius Augustus Krebs, arrested on Sunday as a fugitive from justice, charged with forging a savings bank book in Mecklenburg, Germany, was brought before Commissioner White, yesterday. Ex-Gov. Salomon appeared as counsel for the German Consul, and Mr. J. D. Reymert for the prisoner; but the examination was postponed until Saturday on account of the non-arrival of the papers in the case, which were mailed from Germany on the 16th inst.

Messrs. A. C. Adamson and W. F. Steedham, of the Fourth Auditor's office, and C. C. Stevens, of the Second Controller's office, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., have just completed the auditing and revision of the pay-rolls of those entitled to retained pay at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, under the Eight-hour law, and have returned the same to Paydirector G. F. Cutler, of that yard, with authority to pay the amounts due. The payments will be made in the course of the present week.

BROOKLYN.

Wilbur Maben was appointed by the Common Council, yesterday, Justice of the Second District Police Court for the unexpired term of the late Justice Buckley, deceased.

The Common Council, yesterday, granted the New-York and East River Bridge Company permission to build a railroad through Dock and Water streets, to the corner of York and James streets, for the purpose of carrying material.

A communication from Brooklyn storekeepers was read at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, requesting the repeal of the ordinance of 1869 prohibiting the posting of hand-bills on the curb-stones. The communication was ordered to be printed.

Controller Schroeder's monthly statement, submitted to the Common Council yesterday, shows the total appropriations for 1872 are $4,886,100 97, of which $3,944,036 92 had been expended up to the 31st of August, leaving a balance of $1,055,710 31 in the City Treasury.

Coroner Jones commenced, yesterday afternoon, the inquest in the case of John Ganley, who died last week from the effect of a wound from a stray bullet, which took effect in his knee, while he was passing the scene of an affray on Van Brunt-street, on the 31st of August. One witness was examined without electing any important fact, and the inquest was then adjourned till Friday.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Since the disastrous fire occurred at Sing Sing, about a week ago, several attempts have been made to set fire and destroy other property in that village.

The new stone bridge over the Bronx River, on the line of Yonkers-avenue or new Boulevard, between Mt. Vernon and Yonkers, is rapidly approaching completion. The new road will be much shorter and a much better grade than the old one.

Rev. James Demarest, Jr., the new pastor of the Second Prebyterian Church, of Peekskill, will be installed this evening. Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryee is expected to preach the sermon; Rev. C. Wallace, of Mahopac Falls, will deliver the charge to the congregation, and Rev. J. N. Freeman, of the First Presbyterian Church of Peekskill, the charge to the pastor.

LONG ISLAND.

A Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer began at the Queens County Court-house, at Long Island Hempstead, yesterday, Judge C. C. Pratt presiding.

The Queens County Court-house Commissioners held a meeting yesterday at North Hempstead. Fifteen thousand dollars in bonds were taken by the Jamaica Savings Bank.

NEW-JERSEY.

The consecration of the new chancel of Grace Church, Newark, will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

A man named Edward Sheeban was killed, last evening, at the Grove-street crossing of the Erie Railway, Jersey City, in attempting to jump from the out-bound express-train.

A wagon belonging to Alexander Dingman was struck and completely demolished at the Washington-street crossing of the New-Jersey Railroad, Jersey City, yesterday morning. Neither the driver nor horse were injured.

Father Burke will devote part of his discourse, in the Newark Rink, on Wednesday evening, before the Catholic Temperance Union, to a consideration of James Anthony Froude's recent criticisms on Irish history and character.

In the village of Monsey, about five miles north-west of Nyack, in Rockland County, a man named Tobias Lower was burnt to death on Saturday last while attempting to save some money which he had stowed away in a building which was on fire.

Advertisement.

ART, SKILL AND TASTE.—These qualities are all developed in a striking degree in the Fall style of gentlemen's hats sold at the popular store, No. 212 Broadway. Why not? They are manufactured by the undaunted KNOX.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Havti and Turk's Island, by the Vicksburg, at 9 A. M.....For Havana, by the Cleopatra, at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Wyoming, at 8 A. M.....For the Argentine Republic, Brazil, St. Thomas and the West Indies, by the Merrimack, at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central.....5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.....5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven.....5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport.....3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way.....5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail.....6 P. M.
South, Through.....7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way.....5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver.....7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.....7 A. M. 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship South America, from Rio Janeiro.—Alexander Roy, E. O. Jackson, Capt. B. F. Rodin, Felix Batalloe, Frank Thompson, Ramon Foy, Domingo Banevro, H. H. Brougham, E. Hibbert and servant, Mrs. Agnes McDonald, W. Latimer, Capt. McFarland, A. G. Gould, J. N. Harriman, J. M. Hudson, A. K. Rider, T. J. Rider, H. H. Adnet, E. Richards, A. Barclay, James Hadetteston, Capt. Hamlin, John T. Jones, Joseph R. Mennet, A. Smith, Thomas Davis, Arthur Fisher, Alfred Lockwood, G. Elliott Cornia, David Lewis, James Harper, James Maitland, Henry Palmer, S. Peters, Thos. Andrews, Frank Vies.

In steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Roberts, Miss L. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Downard, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Harper, Col. D. R. Ransom, G. H. Mercer, A. Chute, A. C. Lowell, Henry Vail, J. R. Cohen, D. B. Spaulding, Laura Dees (colored,) and 3 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....6:15 | Sun sets.....